

## Touis XVI teach chairman of the board?

#### No executive can afford to ignore the latest developments in air cargo

Two centuries ago, the man who shipped by air was ahead of the times.

Today, the man who doesn't is behind the times.

For air cargo is no longer just a method of transportation. It is a way of doing better business, increasing your company's potential at home and abroad.

Here's what overseas air cargo can do for your business:

Air cargo can actually cut shipping costs. For when you ship hy air, there are no "hidden" charges—whereas total cost by sea can be 10 times the ocean freight rate.

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Air cargo saves extensive crating, solves packing problems — yet assures arrival of goods in showcase condition.

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And when it comes to overseas air cargo, more and more companies are coming to Pan American. For only Pan Am offers the Pan Am Profit Lift—the most comprehensive service of ANY overseas cargo carrier.

A fair trial will prove the case. All it takes is the Pan Am Profit Lift and the right executive!

For more information, contact Pan Am, your cargo agent or forwarder — or write L. P. Cornwall, Cargo Sales Manager, P.O. Box 1790, New York 17, N. Y., for the free booklet, "There's Profit in the Air."

#### ONLY THE PAN AM PROFIT LIFT GIVES BOTH SHIPPER AND CONSIGNEE ALL FIVE:

Fastest delivery to all the world. No other airline can match Pan Am's number of direct flights to and from the 6 continents. Result: no unnecessary transhipments, no timewasting layovers. World's fastest, surest reservations. Space can be confirmed in 4 seconds flat by "PAT"—electronic Pan Am Teleregister. But, reserved or unreserved, all Clipper\* Cargo is expedited cargo. World's most experienced air eargo carrier. Pan Am handles 71% more overseas cargo than any other airline, Experienced personnel keep track of your shipment every step of the way. World's most modern air fleet. Your goods travel first class when they fly via Clipper Cargo. Up-to-the-minute equipment includes pressurized and temperature-controlled planes. "Doorstep" service from anywhere in the U. S. If your town has a highway, railroad or airport, you can ship overseas by Pan Am. Just call PAA, your cargo agent, forwarder or local airline,

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- Accepted everywhere—easy to spend as cash.
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- cheques for emergencies.

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offices. Charges—only 1%.



Your matching signatures are

the only identification you need.

LETTERS

#### Earth & Space

Sir. May I pour a little soothing oil on American heartburn over the failure of your Sputnik? Look around the free world and take stock of what your first Sputnik-called by some Marshall Aid—did for mankind, and take heart. A nation capable of such deeds can laugh off its first failures. ERNEST J. BOURNE

#### London

Sir:

Let us not worry about our delayed satellite. Who Sputniks last, Sputniks best.

Sig. Grossmann

#### Rio de Janeiro

Sir:

Here is one American's judgment of this country's "decision" to talk disarmament with Russia: this is appeasement! Appeasement! Appeasement! Appeasement!

BILL McGuire

#### Ridgecrest, Calif.

President Truman, an ex-captain, had the courage to fire MacArthur when the occasion demanded. Now, with the peril greater, why can't Eisenhower, an ex-general, show the same courage with the bickering Pen-

#### Oneida Castle, N.Y.

#### The Whole Schell

Sir:
You devoted a lot of space to Maria Schell and her body in your Dec. 30 story, but only show us pictures of her face. I think you owe it to your male readers to show a picture where more of her is visible.

M. HERMANSEN Edmonton, Alta.

¶ For the rest of Schell, see cut.—ED.

Without knowing it, Time also sketched a revealing portrait of contemporary Germany. Pale but plump, simple-minded but Prussianistically pompous.

D. H. WENDT

Livorno, Italy

## The same of the sa

ISM-G-M need have no worry about the impact of Maria Schell on the U.S. male moviegoer. The strapping thighs plus classic features of European girls are among the assets which have turned thousands of them into G.I. brides. Being a cautious European, I will say nothing about the reactions of the U.S. female moviegoer.

(Mr.) I. T. O'CONNOR

#### Remembering Hungary

#### Sir:

Concerning your story on the "Widows" Christmas" Dec. 30: there are many who would like to forget the Hungarian revolution because it is such an unpleasant reminder of the political impotency of the Western world. Thus deserves credit for keeping our consciences troubled.

STEPHEN BENKO

Chester, Pa.

#### Going to Hell

Bravo to Rector Kinsolving for saying,
"Hell is a damnable doctrine . . . is responsable for a large measure of the world's hatred
[Dec. 30]." He has the courage to preach the
beliefs that others in the clergy don't even
dare to admit to their parishioners.

I. A. Morris IR.

Clifton Springs, N.Y.

Sir:

Before denying the existence of Hell, one should consider God's infinite capacity for justice. Evidently this is something that Pastor Kinsolving has neglected to do.

DAVID MURPHY

Halifax, Nova Scotia

Sir:
After the Crucifixion, it took Christ three days to liquidate Hell. We all know, but of course we don't tell the priests.
D. W. EISENRING

Bandung, Indonesia Sir:

Hell is necessary.

W. N. RIDDELL
New York City

#### Bulletins From the Doghouse

Sir:
As an English-bulldog owner and exhibitor, I resent the letter of one Albert M. Grossman who refers to White House Press

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

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Volume LXXI

#### RCA VICTOR and Book-of-the-Month Club

The state of the s

#### AS THE HEART AND CORE OF A LIFETIME RECORD LIBRARY

BEGINNING MEMBERS WHO AGREE TO BUY SIX RCA VICTOR RED SEAL RECORDS FROM THE SOCIETY DURING THE NEXT YEAR WILL RECEIVE

#### The Nine Beethoven Symphonies



#### 'Arturo' Toscanin

IN AN ALBUM OF SEVEN 12-INCH LONG-PLAYING RECORDS FOR

\$3<u>98</u>

- plus a small charge for mailing

Nationally advertised price \$34.98\*

\*Effective February 1, 1938
TIME, JANUARY 27, 1958

ANNOUNCE THE FORMATION OF

#### The RCA Victor Society of Great Music

...its common-sense purpose is to help serious lovers of music build up a fine record library systematically instead of haphazardly. By doing so, they can save ALMOST ONE THIRD of what they would pay otherwise for the same RCA VICTOR Red Seal Records.

or autsoc-tovues, in the back of their minds, certainly intend to build up for themselves a representative record library of the World's Creat Music. Unformately, almost always they are haphazard in carrying out this aspiration. The aspiration the common situation, sensibly whaking collection more systematic than it now is in most cases.

★ Because of more systematic collection, operating costs can be greatly reduced, thus permitting extraordinary economies for the record collector. The remarkable Introductory Offer at the left is a dramatic demonstration. It represents a 45% saving the first year.

\* Thereafter, continuing members can build their record library at almost a ONE-HIRD SAVING. For every two records purchased (from a group of at least fifty made available annually by the Society) members will receive a third ReA VICTOR Red Seal Record free.

\* A cardinal feature of the plan is **GUIDANCE**. The Society has a Selection Panel whose sole business it is to determine "must-have" works for members. Members of the panel are as follows:

DEEMS TAYLOR, composer and commentator, Chairman SAMUEL CHOTZINOFF, General Music Director, NBC JACQUES BARZUN, author and music critic JOHN M. CONLY, editor of Pligh Fidelity AARON COPLAND, composer.

ALFRED FRANKENSTEIN, music critic of San Trancisco Chronicle

OLIMBA MODRE, composer and Professor of Music, Columbia University

WILLIAM SCHUMAN, composer and president of Juilliard School of Music

CARLETON SPRAGUE SMITH, chief of Music Division, N. Y. Public Library

G. WALLAGE WOODWORTH Professor of Music Harvard University

#### HOW THE SOCIETY OPERATES

PAGH month, three or more RCA VICTOR Red Seal Records will be announced to members. One will always be singled out as the record-of-the-month, and unless the Society is otherwise instructed (on a simple form always provided), this record will be sent to the member. If the

member does not want the work he may specify an alternate, or instruct the Society to send him nothing. For every record purchased, members will pay no more than the nationally advertised price of RCA Victors Red Seal Records at the time (plus a small charge for mailing).

Please register me as a member and send me the seven-record Toscanini-Beethoven allows under the conditions stated at the eft and above. If I continue, after buying six records, for every two records I pures.  (Please 1988)	chase from the Society, I will receive a third RCA VECTOR Red Seal Record, free. To maintain membership after the first year, I need buy only four records from the Society in any 12-month period.				
diss (Please	SS (Piease priet gialoly)				
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NOTE: If you wish to enroll through an auth-	ZONESTATE				
DEALER'S NAME					
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RCA VICTOR Society of Great Music, c/o Book-of-the-Month Club. Inc., 345 Hudson St., New York 14, N.

## "Employees' enthusiasm for BLUE CROSS"

proves it gives the sound hospital expense help families need and want!"

> says ARTHUR F. BROWN, President, Imperial Paper and Color Corp.



"Our first Blue Cross group at Imperial was formed in the days when such protection was still a new idea. Some 42 employees were enrolled then. Over the years, the Blue Cross objective of helping in terms of hospital care rather than a daily dollar allotment has proved its practical value. It's one of the main reasons 1600 employees here are today enrolled in Blue Cross."

Blue Cross Plans, serving locally coast to coast, bring Americans this famed program for prepayment of hospital care...the only one officially approved by the American Hospital Association.

XTHE space of a generation, Blue Cross has pioneered the idea of hospital care protection and proved its value. Today more than 54 million Americans belong—almost one out of every three men, women and children in our country!

Blue Cross is unique in the way it by operates. Plans are officially approved by the American Hospital Association. And they work directly with hospitals in their communities to serve members better in every wellow.

Here is realistic protection. The benefits provided by Blue Cross are based on hospital care, rather than dollar allowances. Emphasis is constantly placed on the need of the individual member.

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For answers to any questions about how Blue Cross can serve your company, contact your local Blue Cross Plan—or, if you wish, write direct to Blue Cross Commission, Dept. 419, 425 North Michigan, Chicago II, Illinois. A few of the 300,000 companies with Blue Cross

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S Blue Cross and symbol registered

Secretary Jim Hagerty as humorless and "Ike's little bulldog." The bulldog has char-acter and the best sense of humor of any dog in the show ring; my dog has such a sense of humor she would even run to Hagerty. ROBERT D. HEGGE

Sir So Jim Hagerty got mad at Art Buch-wald?—I don't see that that's any reason for a bunch of self-styled pundits to start publicizing the fact as an international incident. More of them might do well to remember that their stories are only as good as his information, and be thankful for the best press secretary in history

ELIZABETH CAVANAUGH SHAW Lake George, N.Y.

Sir:
 I nominate James (Bird Brain) Hagerty
as the No. 1 Jerk of the Year.

NEWTON F. STOGNER Saint Jo. Texas

#### Action at Albany

Congratulations on your excellent Jan. 6 article on the State University of New York's President Carlson. While it is certainly true that he lacks the support of the regents and the governor, he is a clearsighted and forceful educational leader who is making a courageous effort to lift New York State out of its humiliating position vis-à-vis public higher education

M. E. GRENANDER Associate Professor of English State University of New York

New York State College for Teachers Albany, N.Y.

Your sentence dealing with last year's successful campaign for the approval of the \$250 million bond issue says it met with opposition from the board of regents and Governor Harriman. The governor and the regents gave their unqualified and effective support to the campaign throughout the year. You also suggest that the campaign was my responsibility alone. The bond issue was a policy of the board of trustees, all of whom gave indefatigably of their time and effort on its behalf WILLIAM S. CARLSON

State University of New York Albany, N.Y.

Who's What?

Regarding the low percentage of Catholics in Who's Who in America (Dec. 30): would St. Joseph have made the Who's Who of St. Joseph have maue .... Rome in his day? THOMAS R. PETERS

St. Clair Shores, Mich.

Since the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy in the U.S. is composed mostly of Irish immigrants or their direct descendants, it is understandable why Catholic education has so many of the Irish character traits has so many of the Irish character traits: self-deception as to personal worth, lack of perseverance and tenacity of purpose, and desire to escape reality.

MARION A. TROZZOLO

Kansas City

#### Heart & Hardship

You give Elvis Presley plenty of space yet never do you note any of his good qualities, and the Dec. 30 issue under People has your usual "barnyard Timisms." Why



ARTHUR F. BROWN, President, Imperial Paper and Color Corp. says:

#### "Generous BLUE SHIELD doctor bill benefits have long been a key part of our employee welfare program!"

"Imperial was the first company in this area to offer Blue Shield protection to employees. Through the years we have received many heart-warming reports of how Blue Shield has helped our people with doctor bills, The benefits are liberal, and the cost is very reasonable,"

#### Points to remember about Blue Shield!

Doctors back Blue Shield Plans through their local state or county medical societies.

Broad protection. Blue Shield provides benefits for hundreds of operations-many nonsurgical services, too, The cost is low. Blue Shield Plans are organized in the public interest, All money taken in, except for necessary reserves and expenses, goes to help pay surgical-medical-maternity bills for Blue Shield members.

Direct handling on each individual case speeds payment and saves companies the trouble of filing claims and follow-ups.

Highly flexible. Blue Shield fits into all types of welfare programs in large or small companies.

For specific information, contact your local Blue Shield Plan, or write Blue Shield Commission, Dept. 419, 425 North Michigan, Chicago 11, Illinois.







don't you ever mention that Elvis doesn't drink, smoke, and has tried very hard to set a good example for the teen-agers? MARILYN CORDY

Corvallis, Ore.

What's with Elvis and the White Christmas bit? Has that beat-up tune become the national anthem? Why don't they let the guy alone? He obeys the laws of the land (he ain't a bank robber or anything), and he pays his taxes, don't he? C. OVERILL

Santa Ana, Calif.

Sir:

I have been around the world seven times. Elvis' "hardship" story is undoubtedly the saddest story I have ever heard.

(SP/3) MEL CZAJKOWSKI U.S.A. Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Back on the Record

The Haydn Society did not go "down to noble defeat (in 1952)" and "go out of business," as you stated in your Dec. 16 issue. The society merely cuttaled its activities temporarily in order to gather strength after it went through hashrupty proceedings that started in 1955. We are back in the December releases, and have scheduled 168 records for 1958.

V. RICHARD TALBOT

Executive Vice President

Haydn Society Inc. New York City

Man of the Year

Sir:

How in the hell could you pick one of the most potential menaces to humanity?

R. CLARKIN

Thompsonville, Conn.

Sir:
I thought you named only human beings
—not creatures of outer space.
J. L. McCurdy
Sarasota, Fla.

Sarasota,

Sir:
I found no mention of Mrs. Khrushchev in your article. Do you suppose she also orders her clothes from Italy? JEAN C. ANTHONY Springfield, Ohio

¶ What does Reader Anthony think (see cut)?—ED.

Sir:
A very appropriate cover. However much we may hate to admit it, the Communists have opened

Girard case.

to admit it, the Communists have opened the new space age MRS. KHRUSHCHEV while we made world

while we made world headlines with our internal convulsions at Little Rock and idiotic ballyhoo over the

Lafavette, Ind.

Let's all hope his head swells and the crown topples.

H. R. BATCHELOR

Ontario, Calif.
TIME, JANUARY 27, 1958

## How can business increase profits with the help of the telephone?

One of the real tests of management is the ability to maintain or step up profits during periods of adjustment without making false or even harmful economies.

At such a time, out-of-town telephone calls may be more valuable than ever. For example . . .

In purchasing: to find the best buys fast, clarify instructions and expedite deliveries.

In production: to keep a tighter control on the flow of raw materials.

In sales: to save time and paper work and yet continue to close many sales personally and directly.

Out-of-town telephone calls can produce profitable economies in almost every phase of your operation. More and more companies are proving it right now.

#### SEE HOW YOU SAVE ON STATION-TO-STATION CALLS

For example:	Day Rates (first 3 minutes)		Each Adde	
Philadelphia to	Person-to- Person	Station-to- Station	Minute (app to all calls	
Washington, D.C.	85¢	60¢	15¢	
Cincinnati to Detroit	\$120	85¢	25∉	
St. Louis to Des Moines	\$135	95¢	25¢	
Chicago to Pittsburgh	\$160	\$115	30¢	
New York to Los Angeles	\$350	\$250	65¢	

Add 10% Federal Excise Tax

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



### underwood

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THE NEW LOW COST POSTING MACHINE

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Master-Touch combines the world's simplest number-printing keyboard with instant machine-response and silken smooth control. 10-key keyboard handles all figuring. Master-Touch works the way you write — automatically inserting decimal points correctly. Only Underwood has 10-key Master-Touch on all adding and accounting models.

## Master-Touch

#### STOPS HIDDEN LOSSES

in hand-posted accounts receivable

Cost analysis uncovers surprising losses in old fashioned hand posting. But they're simple to eliminate in both large and small firms. Here's how the low priced Master-Touch Post-Master stops hidden losses:

- Saves time lost footing and balancing accounts
- Saves money lost through bookkeeping errors
- Saves time spent proving all items have been posted
- Saves time spent preparing customer statements
- Saves costly overtime at month end
- Saves money lost through illegible figures
- Saves money by giving you up-to-date figure-facts

The Master-Touch Post-Master posts, balances and proves ledger and statements in a single line entry. Bookkeepers like its swift, error-free operation. You'll be amazed at how little it costs to put the money-saving Post-Master to work in your office. Ask Underwood about its easy terms.



underwood Sundstrand Adding

#### Master-Touch

Multi-purpose figuring machine. Handles both forms and tape. Simple 10-key
Master-Touch system on
all models speeds work and cuts operator fatigue.



underwood Sundstrand Cycle Billing

#### Master-Touch

Proved in open competition, in stores from coast to coast, this Master-Touch accounting machine is a natural for smooth, efficient cycle billing.



CUTS YOUR RISK OF ERRORS

underwoo

masters your paperwork



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via ssMariposa...ssMonterey

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FOREIGN NEWS SERVICE

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TIME, JANUARY 27, 1958

#### A letter from the PUBLISHER

James a. Linen

DANCING may seem a sin to some Christians, but in Asia it is still what it always was-a way of worship. In six pages of color, Time looks at the religious dancers of the East, their ups (in Ceylon) and their downs (in India). See RELIGION, Dancing for the Gods.

EW areas of the world have marched so briskly with the news in recent years as the great continent of Africa. Since World War II, five new African nations have achieved independencesome through war and rebellion, others as a result of a policy of enlightened gradualism on the part of their onetime colonial masters. An outstanding example of the second category is the onetime condominium known as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Next month the Sudan will hold its first general elections since independence was formally achieved two years ago. For a report, see Foreign News. Promise on the Nile.

TO 194,618 tourists who visited sundrenched Nassau last year, mostly from the U.S., a special charm of the quaint old British colony was the ample corps of cheerful servants. But the black men who drive the taxis and tote the trays of rum punches had their private thoughts about the white minority that runs the island, Last week old resentments exploded into a bitter general strike. For the story of the crippling effect on a tourist economy, see HEMI-SPHERE, Strike for Power.

FRANCE'S Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres was once described as an artist who painted the beauties of woman "with the keenness of a surgeon.



CAMBODIAN DANCERS

with the humble devotion of a lover." Last week, TIME's Art editor discovered that one of Ingres' most famed portraits of a woman had been quietly shipped out of France, installed in a Manhattan apartment. For who bought it and how much, see ART, The Last Ingres.

SINCE last July, thousands of scientists in 67 nations, pooling their findings, have been busily examining the sun, the oceans and the polar caps, and closely inspecting the atmosphere above the earth and the mysterious, highpressure stuff beneath the earth's surface. For an interim report on the International Geophysical Year, see Science. A Look at Man's Planet.

HE nation's big spotlights are on the play between the President and reconvening Congress, but many a promising political career hangs on a similar play between governors and state legislatures around the U.S. One governor who is having it out with his legislature is George Docking, Democratic governor of one of the most Republican of states-Kansas. See National Affairs, The Governor Bids a Slam.

#### INDEA

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#### LIBERTY MUTUAL

The Company that stands by you \*



#### This man is making a new life

HE LEARNED HOW AT A LIBERTY MUTUAL REHABILITATION CENTER



REHABILITATION OF BADLY INJURED WORKERS.
Of thousands treated in Liberty Mutual
Rehabilitation Centers, 85% were improved — and of those, 82% went back
to work. By preserving human values,
Liberty helps reduce insurance costs.



LIBERTY'S "EXPENSE RATIO" on Workmen's Compensation is lowest of any general casualty company operating nationwide. Liberty has returned \$422,111,000 in dividends to policyholders. For 20 years—the nation's largest writer of Compensation.

HE WAS A MACHINE OPERATOR - earning his living with his two hands. Then suddenly one day, an accident with his machine. Amputation of one hand wiped out all his years of skill. That was his discouraging situation when he came to Liberty Mutual's Rehabilitation Center. Medical science, prosthetic know-how, physical therapy and occupational therapy went to work for him. In about six weeks he returned to the job. Good work won him promotion. Now, two years after his injury, he earns even more than before. The Rehabilitation Center, part of Liberty Mutual's service to workmen's compensation policyholders, is a big factor in preserving human values and in reducing insurance costs.



Insurance for: Workmen's Compensation, Group Accident and Health, Automobiles, Liability, Fire, Marine, Crime

#### NATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### THE PRESIDENCY

#### Just Reasonable

The last big hurdle facing Dwight Eisenhower in his recovery from his stroke was the on-the-spot questioning and answering of the presidential press conference. He had journeyed to Paris and strengthened U.S. ties with NATO leaders. He had recaptured the diplomatic initiative and restored the cold war perspective in his reply to the U.S.S.R.'s Bulganin (TIME, Jan. 20). He had gone far, in his State of the Union message. toward bolstering the public confidence and military energy of the U.S. His special farm and economic messages to Congress carried hard, specific recommendations for bolstering the U.S. economy (see below).

But when the President met the press last week for the first time in eleven weeks, his performance was something of a letdown. He knew his subjects, and his demeanor and clarity of character gave strength to the reasonableness of his answers—but this reasonableness, laid down in cold print, often sounded like weakness and an open invitation to his opponents to walk all over Dwight Eisenhower and

his programs.

Groons on the Hill. Asked what he intended to do to carry out the reorganization of the Defense Department promised in his State of the Union message, lke replied that nothing could be done until there is a "consensus" of Congress and service chiefs—an answer that was promptly interpreted in the Pentagon as backing down.

Would the President fight to get his complete program, presumably including his \$73.9 billion budget, through Congress this year by quietly threatening to withhold election support from Congressmer who opposed him? "No." said Ike. "I don't deal on that basis. I do every possible thing I can in the way of consultation, communication, both in Congress and with people outside of Government, to persuade them of the soundness of [my views . . . I will continue to urge and argue far more behind the scenes than in front, but, nevertheless, I will argue . as long as I have strength to do it." (On Capitol Hill loyal Republicans groaned; they would like Ike to carry a big stick while he talks softly.)

On the economic front, the "consensus" of his economic advisers, he said, was that 1958 would produce "an upswing



Internations

THE PRESIDENT & THE PRESS
On the last big hurdle, a letdown.

rather than a continuation of any downturn." But in case of a continued downthe he thought." a little needle, would be better than "a "would be ter than "a "would be better than to start now the given better tax raising." But the Administration has no intention." at this moment, of proposing any kind of specific legislation to pep up the economy.

Would he release the highly publicated Gaither report (TMR, Dec. 2) that warns of the perilous position of the U.S. in its arms race with Russia and advocates a stepped-up arms program and vast bomb its arms race with Russia and advocates a stepped-up arms program and vast bomb with the would not. He needs the resident, the would not. He needs the resident of Government and citizen panels. In order for them to know what they are talking about they have to be entrusted with top-secret information. Therefore he must alverted and the advice they give me is of a privilege character."

Goof in the Droft. Reasonableness was his theme again when he was pressed on prospects for the parley at the summit & THE PRESS rdle, a letdown. that the Russians are clamoring for, although he altered not a line of the tough

stand of his letter to Russia's Premier

Had he considered asking Bulganin to publish his letter in Russia? 'II think if you will read the letter, [you will see that] it said: 'I hope this letter will have the same publicity in Russia that we gave yours.' Now maybe in one draft, that might have gone out, but that is the way I remember it.' Press Secretary Jim Hagerty leaped to his feet to whisper in the President's ear that it had indeed gone out. 'Sury,' grinned Re. 'I have apparmy letter got exactly the void hope that my letter got exactly the void hope that my letter got exactly the void has received in our.'

Trush in the Busket. The high point of the press conference came when calm and equanimity went out the window. New York Daily News Reporter Michael O'Neill quoted anonymous newspaper reports to the effect that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had submitted his resignation and that the President had resignation and that the President had re-

jected it. Blazed Ike: "Have you seen that report or have you written it your-Replied the reporter: "No, sir. But it was in the newspapers." Said Ike: "It was? Then I would say, I would class it as trash . . . The last person that I would want to see resign is Mr. Dulles. I don't mind saying this: I think he is the wisest, most dedicated man that I know . He stays right squarely on the job, and that is where he belongs.

How was the President himself bearing up under the strain of "Little Rock, Sputnik, Khrushchev and so on" in the wake of his three serious illnesses? Said he: If at any time his doctors told him he was not up to his job, he would resign-but the doctors assured him that there was "no damage to whatever intellectual faculties I have . . . For myself, I feel very well indeed . . . As long as I am able, am going to carry on just exactly as I have in the past, and with no thought of it, and from there on it is in the lap of the the five years [in office], I can say this: I do not believe that it is much rougher than I anticipated."

#### Backing Away?

The Pentagon was quick to catch the note in the President's press conference last week which indicated that Ike was less enthusiastic about the need for prompt reorganization of the Defense establishment than he had sounded in his State of the Union message (Time, Jan. 20). "My own convictions are rather fixed," Ike told the newsmen mildly, (General Eisenhower came back from World War II convinced that U.S. defense needed "central planning the essence of unity in the armed forces.") But when a reporter asked last week whether he was still in that fight, Ike seemed to back away, Furthermore, it was increasingly clear that Defense Secretary Neil McElroy was in no hurry to present to the President a specific reorganization plan. McElroy's big move last week: to call for advice on reorganization from the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Nathan Twining, and from ex-J.C.S. Chairmen Admiral Arthur Radford and General Omar Bradley.

In this kind of climate the Defense Department announced a decision as grave as any that Neil McElroy has yet made: the vast, complex job of building a weapons system to intercept and destroy an attacking missile will be split in effect between two hotly competitive services. The Army will expand its Nike series with a contramissile called Nike Zeus, and the Air Force will develop the missile radar-detection system to go with it. Both will be under McElroy's missile boss, William Holaday. at least until McElroy's pet project, an Advanced Research Projects Agency, gets under way, McElroy did not specify which service would operate the weapons system once it was developed, but the split-up of a development project that was, in fact, a single problem seemed an odd way to get efficiency-unless McElroy could find a way to pool the best brains of the Army and Air Force for the project.

#### THE ECONOMY

#### Prospect: Growth

Like sleet out of a grey winter sky, loomy economic reports pelted out of Washington. The December industrialproduction index drooped 7% below the level of December 1956. Personal income fell off in the steepest monthly drop since the alltime peak of last August, Year-end unemployment edged up 200,000 to 3,4 million to make it 5.2% of the labor force, the highest December rate since the recession year of 1949.

Against the wintry backdrop of statistics. President Eisenhower sent to Congress this week a calm reminder of the U.S. economy's strength and a firm prediction of its renewed growth. The President's yearly Economic Report, drafted with the help of his Council of Economic Advisers. reiterated that 1957 was a year of recordequaled the 1956 record. Gross national product (\$434 billion) and total personal income (\$343 billion) surpassed 1956 levels by 5%. At midyear the employment total stood at a new record high of 67.2 million, and the last quarter's "moderate" decline still left employment at 64.4 million, a higher mark than the U.S. reached in any year prior to 1956.



What of this year? Without pinning himself to exact numerical predictions, the President declared that "economic growth can be resumed without extended interruption," and he added a promise: "The policies of Government will be directed toward helping to assure this result." Eas-

jer credit would spur both homebuilding and federal-state outlays for schools, roads, etc. Increased federal spending for defense would add further economic pep. In a free economy, said the report "growth will inevitably proceed at a some-

what uneven pace." The "unfavorable feature" in the economy of 1957 was not the dip but the fact that, even with industrial capacity outpacing demand, the consumer price index kept creeping upward.

#### CONSUMER PRICES

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Viewing this kind of against-the-tide price inflation (Time, Jan. 6) as a serious danger sign, the President pledged the Adninistration to promote price stability. But he also called upon business and labor to show restraint in using their power to force up prices and wages. Price boosts unjustified by cost increases can curb demand. Wage boosts unjustified by productivity increases can push prices upward. slow down economic recovery.

The main economic task confronting the U.S., as the President's Economic Report saw it, is not merely to get the indexes of output and employment moving upward again, but to assure that the coming upturn brings "increases in real output accompanied by stable prices.

#### **AGRICULTURE** Prospect: Foot-Dragging

"There has been more change in agriculture within the lifetime of men now living than in the previous 2,000 years, said President Eisenhower last week in sending to Congress a new farm program designed to bring U.S. Government policy up to date with the U.S. farmer's "unparalleled ability to produce." Principally, the President asked Congress to:

¶ Give Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson authority to reduce price supports on cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat, peanuts, rice and dairy products to a minimum of 60% of parity, if necessary to avoid

surpluses. The present floor is 75%. C Eliminate the escalator clause in the present law that automatically sends price supports up toward the same old high levels when the surpluses are cut down, thus encouraging more surpluses.

I Knock out the costly short-term acreage reserve phase of the soil bank and build up the long-term conservation reserve to encourage the retirement of marginal farm land from production for up to ten years.

¶ Start now to free the farmer of Government controls on acreage by letting the Secretary of Agriculture gradually increase acreage allotments up to 50% above present levels if-as Benson hopes-lower farm prices stimulate consumption at home and abroad in areas where U.S. products have been priced out of the

market. As the President's message hit the Capitol, farm bloc regulars hit the chandeliers, turned sober discussion of issues into noisy attack on Ezra Benson, North Carolina's Harold Cooley, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, cried that Eisenhower wanted to give Benson a "blueprint for bankruptcy." Louisiana's Allen Ellender, chairman of the Senate committee, said Benson would become a "czar," promptly summoned him to a committee inquisition. Benson arrived at 10 a.m. with a 24-page statement, was badgered after the third sentence, At one point Missouri's Democratic Senator Stuart Symington accused Benson of "insincerity" in saying he wanted to help farmers by lowering price supports. Then Symington turned aside, dramatically intoned: "Every time, Moses, that you strike the rock you hurt my people.

As the attack steamed up, even Vermont's once friendly Republican George Aiken turned his back on Ezra Benson,

(Aiken had wanted the Administration to make a special exception in the new program for dairy farmers, but Benson said no.) As the committee members closed in, Chairman Ellender, unable to conceal his delight, looked at Aiken and broadly winked. Not until almost 6 o'clock was Benson allowed to complete his statement. By then all but two Fenators, after having their say to the press table, had gone

In the post-Sputnik era many a Congressman had raised his voice asking for the Administration to show "leadership." The Administration showed it. by attacking the nation's \$\$ billiona-year farm giveaway in an election year—when the money is sorely needed for defense. Judging by its first spokesmen, Congress was in no mood to deal with the issue. tractors. he declared, are "bogged down in a labyrinth of advisers advising advisers... We are often 'helped to death' by the hierarchy of Government agencies." Conflict-of-interest statutes defeat the most able civilians for key posts. "We really cannot ask people to come down to Washington as experts for a problem as long as they have a vested interest in the very problem that they are trying to solve. This means that you get somebody any experience in the problem."

Cots & Guts, Even angrier was Thomas G. Lanphier Jr., wartime fighter pilot and vice president of Convair (prime contractor on the Atlas ICBM). The Pentagon, said Airman Lanphier, indulges in "dangerous semantics" by indicating that the have the power of negative endorsement," but nobody to give "an absolutely clear-cut decision that you know will stand," tritan is still on a "one-shift basis" and has not received a dollar of speedup money. Curtise-Wright's President Roy Hurley aimed at the Pentagon budgeteers who withhold money for a program that has been approved by the Joint Chiefs and authorized by Congress: "You should shoot them, or drown them or put 'em in Jall." Summed up Donald W. Douglas in Jall. Summed up Donald W. Douglas (Thor): "What we need most is more gust and less pobbledyeok."

Doubts & Bucks. It remained for the U.S. top military man to turn the tables and question whether alarmist testimony might not be doing U.S. defenses more harm than good. It is probably true,











DOUGLAS

LANPHIER KINDELBERGER HURLI Like a skein of yarn that the cat has been pawing for years.

DEFENSE

**Expert Testimony** "If you will pardon me," sighed North Carolina's Democratic Senator Sam Ervin Ir. after listening to a missileman's technical talk, "it sounds like unscrewing the inscrutable." By last week Sam Ervin, Chairman Lyndon Johnson and the rest of their colleagues in the Senate Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee hearings had reason to suspect that the Pentagon. like a complex missile, needed unscrewing badly. Having taken testimony on the state of the U.S. defense posture from military and civilian defense officials as well as scientists, the committee last week sat back while the nation's top missilemakers and planemakers opened up with an unprecedented and chillingly unanimous attack on Pentagon administration. By no means, testified the missile builders, is the U.S. doing all it can to advance its missile programs; in fact, what it is doing is being slowed by red tape and multi-layered bureaucracy.

Slight, pink-cheeked Robert E. Gross, board chairman of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. (prime contractor on the Navy Polaris), registered the common complaint that Government agencies, bureaus, committees, staffs and boards interfere with quick and able decision-making. ConAlas will be reliably operational in the near future. Actually, said be, the Russians are two to three years shead of the U.S. ICBM program because they have tested "bundreds" more parts. Convair could double its efforts on Alas if the Pentagon so ordered, accelerate its B-8-8 bomber programs by three or four months and put 50 times as much work into its anti-missile projects.

Big, booming James H. ("Dutch") Kindelberger, board chairman of North American Aviation Inc. (rocket motors), heartily agreed with Tommy Lanphier: "I think it is going to be a long, long time before we have what I consider dependable, reliable [ballistic] missiles . . . They are intricate beyond human belief." Also beyond belief, according to Kindelberger. is the state of the Pentagon. "It reminds said he, "of a skein of varn with which the cat has been playing for years. It is badly snarled and loose ends stick out all over . . . It cannot be untangled by wrapping more yarn on the outside . It is a big, vast, intricate thing, and I don't think you can wind another committee or another czar or another group on the outside of a tangle and straighten out the tangle.'

President George Bunker of the Martin Co. (the Titan ICBM) complained that the Pentagon has "so many people who said the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, capable, low-pressure General Nasandaria and the said of the said of the said behind Russis in long-range missiles and must "get on the move" to catch up. But 'It is important that we realize, at home and abroad, that we are not—today—in my judgment, in a position of inferior military strength vis-4-vis the Soviet Union . . . Such a misapprehension could lead to fatal compromises in connection lead to fatal compromises in connection lead to other retreats in the foreign policy fields—worldwide—which would eventually destroy our security."

Prodded by Missouri's Stuart Symington, onetime Air Force Secretary, on whether he thought the 1959 military budget was big enough, Air Force General Twining growled an answer that Symington should have known. Once the budget is firmly set by the executive department of the Government, said West Pointer Twining, the committee "should not bring [military men] back again and say, 'Is this still adequate?' . . . In the military terminology, a commander makes a decision, and if everybody starts bucking it, it is just no good, you have no military . . It puts the military man in a pretty tough seat, because . . . if he says it is inade-quate, he just, I think, is approaching insubordination, and if he says it is adequate, he has more or less perjured himself. . . It is a hell of a note."

Good Soldier Twining's point reflected Dwight Eisenhower's growing irritation at admirals and generals who have used the committee's platform to sound off for favorite causes that have been overruled. But all the military discipline in Washington could not erase the shattering charge by the missile-makers themselves that the U.S. is falling far short of doing all it can in the missile program.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS

Author Meets Critics
Probably nowhere in the U.S. are the

words and ideas of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles more thoroughly or frequently attacked than at the bar and across the dining tables of Washington's National Press Club. Last week Dulles, Still glowing from the President's pressconference tribute, went to a sellowing tunchen at the Astional Tress Chilo to tunchen at the Astional Tress Chilo to the Company of the Company of the Company and answer session, he had left on the record one of his clearest appraisals of his own job and Usc, cold war policy.

No doubt, said he, the Communist rulers gained a success in Sputnik, "But Sputnik, mocking the American people with its beep-beep, may go down in history as Mr. Khrushchev's bomerang, A wave of mortification, anger and fresh determination swept the country. Out of that mood is coming a more serious ap-

praisal of the struggle.

The Iron Grip. In the new cold war struggle, said Dulles, the strengths of Communism are bound up in its iron grip upon nearly 1 billion people, enabling Communism to squeeze the great bulk of its resources into armaments and politicaleconomic offensives. But the weaknesses of Communism are also bound up in that iron grip, above all in the restless demand of subject peoples for freedom of thought and freedom to buy more consumer goods, This is why the U.S. has been trying to base its cold war policies upon 1) "everpresent and ever-alert retaliatory power to deter Soviet aggression," 2) politicaleconomic aid and beefed-up world trade. 3) the exportable and basic meanings of the U.S. way of life. "It is up to us to make our freedom so rich, so dynamic, so self-disciplined that its values will be beyond dispute and its influence become so penetrating as to shorten the life expectancy of Communist imperialism.

Dulles moved on to blunt the newest anti-Dulles campaign: the argument that he is too rigid an anti-Communist to permit a parliey with the U.S.S.R. "The permit appropriate parlier permit appropriate parlier wide the proper conditions obtain." The proper conditions preliminary meetings, held in secret at diplomatic levels, in which the possibilities of real agreements can be explored and in which the sense can be explored and in which the sense be let down. Said Dulles: "There are, I know, many who feel that the cold war I know, many who feel that the cold war

could be ended and the need for sacrificial effort removed by a stroke of a pen at the summit. That is the kind of illusion that has plagued mankind for a long time,"

The Reol Respect. Dulles struck his hardest blow—and got his warmest applause—when he took out after a question that summed up much of what his critics have had to say. The question: "So far as the have had to say. The question was compared with five years ago?" Dulles stepped up to the microphone, a smile beginning at the corners of his mouth. "I can hardly answer that question, perhaps, without a certain amount of bas. I would say, to U.S. stands higher than ever before with



DULLES AT NATIONAL PRESS CLUB Not entered in a popularity contest.

the governments of the free world countries. I cannot say the same as regards public opinion, where I think public opinion may perhaps have been somewhat misled, but perhaps you gentlemen have a very different view of that.

"Now there is a difference between being respected and being liked. We do not run the foreign policy of the U.S. with a view to winning a popularity contest. And we have to do things which we know are not going to be popular. But we have not done, in my opinion, anything for which we are not respected, and I prefer being respected to being popular."

In the ensuing punditry, many an editorialist and opinion molder ruminated that Dulles had "changed," that he was now showing an encouraging willingness to negotiate. And it was true that the procecupation of most of the press with the summit had forced him to be would and explicit about what the U.S. would and explicit about what the U.S. would and the change of the process of

#### THE WHITE HOUSE

Authentic Voice

James Campbell Hagerty left his pale green office, walked a bor his kesps down the hall, opened a door and took seven more paces to the desk of the President of the U.S. He had a case to make: Dwight Eisenhover had not held a news conference in eleven weeks, and White House Press Secretary Jim Hagerty knew that it was past time for another session of the great give-and-take.

In those eleven weeks President Eisenhower had suffered a stroke, recovered, gone to the NATO conference, joined Secretary of State Dulles in a heavily criticized television report on the NATO meeting, delivered his State of the Union message, written a letter to Soviet Premier Bulganin urging dramatic works of peace, sent his budget to Congress. This added up to an impressive amount of activity. Yet Hagerty keenly realized that it was not enough. Closely tuned to the press and newsmen, he sensed that the clamor for a news conference might soon take a politically unfavorable turn. Closely tuned to the man before him, he knew that the President was in fine shape to get across the feeling of vitality and familiarity with the affairs of the nation that Ike has made the trademark of his news conferences. Dwight Eisenhower listened carefully to Press Secretary Jim Hagerty-and agreed to meet with the

For the 125th time in five years, bloeeyed, stocky (5 ft. 9 in., 170 lbs.) Jim Hagerty, 48, rolled up his sleeves and went to work preparing for a presidential news conference. He read through the script of the last previous press session; reporters have a disquieting habit of reviving old, unanswered questions. For two days he squeezed his memory for news devolved ments that might become press-conference subjects. When the answers seemed to returbly, e.g., he asked White House Science Adviser James Killian for a report on missile procress.

"Left Go." By 7:30 o'clock on pressconference morning, Hagerty had a full list of possible questions. He read it aloud at breakfast (ucter-troubled) Jim Hagerty drank milk instead of coffee) with senior White House staffers, who contributed information from their own special fields. Economic Adviser Gabriel Hauge was asked to knock off a fast explanatory memo on the budget. Had it ready by 0.45 when Hagerty, White House Staffer troposed into the President's office.

As always, Press Secretary Hagerty pulled up a chair directly across the desk from the President and began running down his list: "Mr. President, there is likely to be something on the economy ..." From time to time other staffers

. . ." From time to time other staffers chipped in with a word of advice or a piece of information. Their aim was not to put words in the President's mouth but to help him assemble relevant facts; they

had long since learned that Eisenhower answers questions in his own way. On the question of Russia's demands for an international summit conference. Hagerty pointed out that last May Russia's Nikita Khrushchev had taken a position that was now close to the U.S. position: i.e., that a summit conference should be preceded by a working-level preliminary conference. (Secretary of State Dulles had dug up the Khrushchev statement and passed it to Hagerty by telephone just before the briefing.) It was an item that President Eisenhower could (and did) use at his press conference. At 10:27 o'clock, only three minutes before conference time, Hagerty concluded: "That's all I have." President Eisenhower, already on his feet, replied: "Fine. Let's go."

Forty-eight minutes later, press-service teletypes across the U.S. were clattering with news of the conference, copy boys were ripping off the white sheets of the Associated Press and the yellow of the United Press, and editors began making over their front pages. Jim Hagerty had done well; only two news-conference questions touched on areas that Hagerty had not anticipated. One was whether President Eisenhower planned to accompany Mamie to the May launching of the first nuclear surface ship at Camden, N.J. (Ike's answer: "I don't know anything about it.") The other was whether he planned to meet and discuss racial problems with New York's Negro Representative Adam Clayton Powell, (Answer: "I will have to look this one up.") In fact, Jim Hagerty's news judgment, as evidenced by his briefing, may have been better than the reporters': they asked no questions in the headline-making field of U.S. missile progress, for which Hagerty

and Ike were thoroughly prepared.

"Lef's Hoar," Such judgment, hacked
by meticulous attention to detail, has
made New Yorker Jim Hagerty by every
standard the best—and most powerful—
White House press secretary in U.S. history, Day in, day out, year in, year out,
between presidential speeches and press
conferences, during Eisenhower vacations
and Eisenhower illnesses, Hagerty is the
and Eisenhower thinker the Michael
to an extent tarely recognized, of the
whole Administration.

To the U.S. public Hagerty's voice sounds loudest when he announces White House plans and decisions—and in a republic where the manner of presenting policy can be almost as important as its substance. Hagerty's influence is great. 'Jim has been largely responsible for says Sherman of the Administration,' says Sherman of the Administration,'

But Hagerty's backstage role is equally important. Of all the White House staffers, Hagerty has the warmest personal relationship with the President (Ike most admires the efficiency of Staff Chief Adams, but there is little real camaraderie). At Cabinet and White House staff meetings, the President, having listened to arguments on both sides of an issue,

is likely to say: "Let's hear what Jim

Moreover, as no man before him, Hagerty has placed the news systems of all the departments of Federal Government under his sure thumb: he holds regular conferences with departmental press officers, scans departmental news bulletins before they are released-and plays a key part in advising Cabinet members who have got themselves out on limbs and need rescue. Example: when Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson wrote a politically explosive letter to Harper's in praise of a 1956 article condemning farm supports, he and his staff tried to dodge the ensuing political shot and shell by composing a senseless semi-denial. Hagan "I don't like it," he is not necessarily speaking of whether a policy is right or wrong. He is thinking of how it will look in print.

For all his skills. Jim Hagerty is an intensely human man with a good many human faults. First of these is a temper that can turn truly mean, resulting in words that are not easily forgiven. Says sorry, he thinks the whole thing mover happened. Other people don't always feel that way." When New York Herald Tribmer Funnyman Art Buchwald parodied a Hagerty press conference during the Paris were kirking in Elagrity (whose ulcers were kirking in Elagrity (whose ulcers were kirking in Elagrity (who can be a stack. He demounced Buchwald, demand-stack. He demounced Buchwald, demand-stack. He demounced Buchwald, demand-



HAGERTY & FRIEND AT 125TH NEWS CONFERENCE
Over the White House, a lens ground to his prescription.

erty hastily called Benson by phone "Ezra," said he, "you pulled a boner and

the thing to do is admit it." Benson did. Laughter from Ike. "Jim Hagerty," says a Washington newsman, "holds a lens ground to his own prescription over the White House-and outsiders have little choice but to look through it." Such broad influence carries with it heavy national responsibility. Hagerty more than meets it. He is a superb technician, down to the point of knowing by heart the strengths and weaknesses of the 30 regular newsmen on the White House beat as well as the deadlines of nearly all major U.S. newspapers. His loyalty to Dwight Eisenhower puts him in a position of trust, so that he can avoid blundering on points of policy. Although he frankly recognizes his job as that of making the President look good, he keeps both the confidence of the press and the public it serves by dealing in fact. In private Administration councils he does not try to influence policy as much as he tries to keep good policy from being damned by bad timing or inept presentation; when Hagerty snaps out with an "I like it" or

ed that the Trib print the denunciation on Page One (which it was only too delighted to do). President Eisenhower, who has a famous temper of his own and seems merely amused by Hagerty's, merely said: "Simmer down, Jim, simmer down." Said Hagerty later: "I was so mad I could cry. The President read it and laughed. This made me madder."

Wounded-Boar Yell. Aside from temper. Hagerty tends to overmanage. His eight-member staff exists mostly to do his specific bidding, and on the infrequent occasions when Hagerty is away, things are likely to go wrong. Hagerty was in Paris preparing for the NATO conference when Re suffered his stroke, and Associate Press Secretary Anne Wheaton, a count of the property of the poly, and the press own choice for the job, had the training nor the influence to prevent a memorable press foul-up.

In a place where leaking news to favoored reporters was long considered the best way to do business (in Franklin Roosevelt's day, Press Secretary Steve Early could do little but wring his hands at the sight of braintrusters passing secret papers to press pets—a sight as familiar as the White House flagpole), Hagerry discourages contacts between correspondents and other White House sources. His standard reaction upon spying a leaked story in a newspaper is a wounded-bear yell: "Good God! Where do they get it?"

Hagerty's remarkable success lies far less in his personal than in his professional perfection. And the key to Jim Hagerty is that despite eight years, which made him a first-rate reporter, for the New York Times, he is not a professional newsman. He works the opposite side of the street, His boss is the President of the U.S. and his duty is to present Ike's words and works in the best possible way, Jim Hagerty, by instinct and training, is a professional presidential press excretary—

and as such, he is the first of his kind. Waves from Wendell, Press Secretary Hagerty's father is a newsman through and through. He is James Andrew Hagerty (the middle names are different, and Jim dislikes having a Jr. hooked on), who left the little Plattsburg (N.Y.) Press for the old New York Herald, went on to the Times, where he became one of the fine political reporters of his day (he retired in 1954). Young Jim went to Columbia (A.B. '34) and followed his father to the Times. He worked the city's political districts and, in 1938, went to the State Capitol in Albany. There he was a big wheel in amateur theatricals, developed a taste for Scotch and soda and an enduring reputation as a two-fisted drinking man in Matt McCaffrey's saloon (because of his ulcers, doctors now advise against soda, but Hagerty cheats for the forthright reason that "I don't like water"). He also earned a reputation as an industrious, thoroughly competent reporter. In 1940 he joined his father in covering Wendell Willkie's presidential campaign.

With Willkie in Colorado, young Jim Hagerty first took up golf (he has a sure touch on the greens, but his body sway on the tee leads to flubs, which Frequent Partner Dwight Eisenhower calls "Hagerty Drives"). Hagerty was genuinely fond of Willkie. But his memories of the mismanaged Willkie train make White House Press Secretary Jim Hagerty, who has come to know more about running a train than most railroad presidents, writhe in professional pain. The Willkie train often pulled out of wayside stations with reporters still standing on the tracks, and Wendell Willkie, thinking they were voters, waved farewell from the rear platform. When Jim Hagerty was press secretary to Tom Dewey a few years later, an officious Dewey aide ordered a train to move out while eight reporters were still rushing to clamber aboard. Hagerty dashed up ahead of the train, planted his foot on the track, forcing the engineer to stop. "They yelled like hell," recalls Hagerty. "But I knew my job."

Taking a Fling. That job began in 1943, when newly elected Governor Tom Dewey, looking around for an able newsman to serve as his press secretary, picked Jim Hagerty. Against the wishes of his

father, who knew young Jim was crossing the fence from the working press, Hager-ty accepted. Says he: "I thought I'd take a fling at it." Confident young Governor Dewey's press relations were atrocious at the confident young the state of the Aller and the Aller and

Slowly, almost despite themselves, Albany reporters found themselves writing stories favorable to Tom Dewey. At his press conference Dewey always announced the big news of the day before newsmen got a chance to ask questions (Dwight Eisenhower often follows the same practice), and Hagerty handed out releases explaining the details, "If it was late and



THEATRICALS IN ALBANY
An intensely human man.

you wanted to get home for dinner," recalls an old Albany hand, "you ended upwriting pretty much what Hagerty gave you to write. The stories were always accurate and reasonable, and that made it easier."

Jim Hagerty saw Dewey through two successful gubernatorial campaigns, two unsuccessful campaigns for President, and, early in 1952, was part of the tough, experienced political organization that Dewey set to working for Dwight Eisenhower. Hagerty thumped the tub for Ike throughout the preconvention campaign and the general election. The day after Eisenhower's inauguration, Hagerty was sworn in as White House press secretary. The President discovered early in the game that he was hiring no sycophantic flack: Hagerty got stubborn about some sinceforgotten point of press policy, and the Eisenhower temper flashed. After several minutes of colorful language, Ike paused for breath, regarded the uncowed Hagerty. Said he: "You don't scare very easily, do you?"

You're Not Being Fair," Hagerty does not scare easily, but his problems were a stern test of fortitude. To be sure, his boss was a pressagent's dream, and Hagerty set about making the most of the Eisenhower personality-to the point of letting presidential press conferences be filmed for television for the first time. (Other Hagerty press-conference innovations: tape recordings for radio, and an end to the tortured old rule that required indirect quotations.) But if Ike was a publicrelations natural, a good many other members of the Administration were not. Cabinet officers, out of the business world and unfamiliar with the ways of the Washington press, at first talked too much, got hurt, and began clamming up completely.

During an early Cabinet meeting, Hagerty talked for 30 minutes, advising Cabinet officers to loosen up, to sell their accomplishments, get on TV panels ("make some use of that free time"), and to defend themselves when necessary. He explained exactly what off the record means (some of them had got to thinking that a clever way to kill a story was to call in reporters and give it to them off the record). Says Hagerty: "I told them I didn't care who they saw, but that if they talked to a reporter, it was going to turn up in print some way or another, I said, 'You're not being fair to yourselves or to the reporters, if you don't understand that,'

Joe McCarthy was in his raucous prime during the first Eisenhower years, and it was Hagerty who bore the brunt of refusing to respond to needling questions at his twice-daily press conferences. Actually, the decision to avoid a public brawl with Joe was the President's, but Hagerty, who loathed McCarthy, agreed completely from a public-relations standpoint, Says he: "You could only lift the junior Senator from Wisconsin to the President's level or-worse-lower the President to the level of the junior Senator from Wisconsin." After McCarthy's Senate censure. Hagerty suggested that Utah's Republican Senator Arthur Watkins, chairman of the special McCarthy-investigating committee, be invited to the White House for congratulations, which he was.

"Tell Jim to Take Over." At 5,30 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 24, 1955, Hagerty was napping on the couch of his den at his Chevy Chase home on Reno Road when a phone call changed forever the dimensions of his job. It was from Assistant Press Secretary Murray Snyder at the President's vacation headquarters in Denver. Dwight Eisenhower had suffered a cromary thrombosis. The word that a cromary thrombosis are word that charge was soon relayed to the stricken President by Major General Howard McC. Snyder, the presidential physician. ("Good," said like. "Tell Jim to take over."

Hagerty took over. For twelve weeks, both in Denver and during the convalescence at Gettysburg, Jim Hagerty controlled Administration news. His press



WITH DR. WHITE (HEART ATTACK)
In the outside world . . .

conferences and medical bulletins Began before 7 am. (to belp the afternoon papers get a fresh lead), and, with the help of Heart Specialist Paul Dudley White. Furnished the fullest, frankest information ever given the U.S. about the physical condition of an ailing President (some Administration leaders bridled at public discussion of the presidential bowels; Hagerty ignored the complaints).

The decision to shuttle Cabinet officers like badminton brids between Washington and Denver was made by the White House staff as a whole. But Hagerty, who does not consider it his duty to stress the dark that the visiting allie, certainly saw to it that the visiting has been decided in the papers they brought for the President to sign, were heralded in headlines. He produced them for interviews and at least once handed a Cabinet member a statement to read about how well Ike lookedment had been been in to see the President.

Remember the Major. Hagerty's skillful handling of the Denver crisis deepened his association with President Eisenhower. Before Denver, although holding profound respect for Hagerty's professional ability, Ike had referred to him as "my technician." After Denver the phrase was "my friend." More and more often Ike would pop his head out of his office, look around and inquire: "Where's Jim?" Says another White House staffer: "He just wants to know where Jim is because, I guess, he feels better when Jim is around." Usually Hagerty still has to check with the President before answering press questions on substantive issues. "But," he says, "I think I know the President's feelings and philosophy so well that many times I can speak for him without checking. Remember, you live with the man,

Part of living with the man is knowing how to approach him: Hagerty remembers that the President once told him: "When I was a young major in the Philippines. I worked for a general [Douglas MacArthur] with strong opinions. But when I felt it was any duly to argue, I never hesitated." argue, he asks the President: "Do you remember that young major?" Sighs Dwight Essenbower: "Wesh. What is it now?"



WITH CHARTS (ILEITIS)
... they were driving him crazy ...

Broken Logjam. Less than a year after the Denver coronary President Eisenhower underwent surgery for ileitis at Washington's Walter Reed hospital. Hagerty set up a special phone connection outside the operating room, had the report of a successful operation to reporters three min utes after the surgeons had finished and 16 minutes before the President was wheeled back to his hospital room. In 36 hours Hagerty held 14 press conferences, but he generally kept newsmen and doctors apart, was by no means so lavish with medical details as in Denver. Says Hagerty: "A presidential heart attack is the property of the people. But we did not consider the ileitis something that endangered the President's life."

What the ileitis did do was to throw even greater doubt on Dwight Eisenhower's availability for renomination, and for months the Washington press asked about little else. Hagerty knew when Ike was ready to run again, but he still had to fend off questions. Finally, at Gettysburg. Hagerty talked to Ike in a cattle pen near the gabled farmhouse. "How are things in the outside world?" asked the President, "They're driving me crazy about re-election," said Hagerty. "Let's break the logjam," replied President Eisenhower. "Jim, why don't you go back and grin at them?" Jim Hagerty did just that, and his grin made national headlines. It was confirmed a week later when the President subtly revealed his intentions to visiting Senate Republican Leader Bill Knowland, and Knowland was allowed to break the news

Washington's flap is eternal, and no sooner had Ike made his availability known than a storm brewed about Richard Nixon as his running mate. Harold Stassen, who was supposed to advise the President on international disarmament, urged dumping Nixon in favor of Massachusettis Governor Christian Herter, Hagerty, who liked Nixon and thought he was the strongest candidate for Vice President.



WITH NIXON (STROKE)
... until he gave them the grin.

consulted the President, issued a statement pointedly reading Stassen out of the official Eisenhower family in his fight against Nison, Later, when Nison anagainst Nison, Later, when Nison andestribe him as "enthuisatic" about Nison's decision. When Stassen's dump-Nison ampain fell completely flat, about Nison's decision. When Stassen's dump-Nison ampain fell completely flat, about Nison's decision. When Stassen's dump-Nison ampain fell completely flat, he publicly knifing him. "You're goddinn rich! I was shooting him down." assy lim Hagerty. "It's no secret that I was for the Vice President for renomination." It is no se-

cret that Eisenhower was for Nixon, too. Bending a Rule. The exertions of the winning 1956 campaign, piled on top of the President's two illnesses, dampened the Administration's drive in the second term-and made Jim Hagerty's job that much harder. Although the slowdown was year-long, it got talked about most during the President's frequent vacations and long Gettysburg weekends. Hagerty struggled valiantly and, to a point, successfully in stressing work over play. He took with him on trips briefcases full of executive orders, appointments, etc., and parceled them out daily to make news under the Augusta or Gettysburg dateline. He encouraged feature stories on the Army Signal Corps' elaborate setup to keep Ike in close touch with Washington. He produced Cabinet members in wholesale lots. (Does Hagerty really call for Cabinet members? Says he: "Maybe sometimes I do.") He did anything and everything, in short, to keep the subjects of golf and fishing far down in the daily stories about

hshing far down in the daily stories about the President.

Yet for all his efforts, bad news kept piling up. Russia's Sputniks circled the globe and, beyond recognizing them as fine news copy. Hagerty shared in the White House's early so-what attitude. For

all his freedom to argue in White House councils he sat silent during a pressconference briefing when Dwight Eisenhower said he intended to tell newsmen that Sputnik I made "not one iota" of military difference. The extent of Hagerty's contribution to immediate post-Sputnik urgency was to bend an old rule, Wary lest he disclose top-secret security information by a slip of the tongue, Hagerty has always declined to attend National Security Council sessions. He is reluctant in the extreme to hand out even the barest information about the officials who do attend. But after Sputnik I, he not only trumpeted the news that members of the long-neglected Scientific Advisory Committee were attending NSC conferences, but arranged for reporters to meet the scientists as they emerged.

Speedup from Slowdown. The Administration tried to regain the foreign and domestic initiative with the NATO heads of government meeting, and Hagerty was in Paris settling the preliminaries of press coverage when the White House phoned to report that Ike had suffered a chill. Hagerty instinctively suspected worse, took off from Paris' Orly Field in zerozero weather to fly back to Washington. He was just in time to rescue Associate Press Secretary Anne Wheaton, who, cut off from direct communication with the President's doctors, had managed to confuse Ike's cerebral hemorrhage with some sort of coronary disease.

Hagerty brought order, set up an unorthodox press conference for the Vice President at the White House, at which Richard Nixon expressed optimism about the President's health. But Hagerty was touchier than ever before about giving out medical details. He came under strong criticism for making the President sound perfectly chipper within hours after his seizure; that Dalme was unjustified, since Hagerty's natural desires had squarely coincided with fact. Five days after the stroke, Hagerty drove the 84 miles to Gettysburg with the President. The long, close conversation ranged from the Civil War 1t World War 11—and to Dies hopes when the Civil War 11—and to Dies hopes the country of the

Out with Ike. The NATO sessions speeded the presidential pace, and, although there have been a few stumbles, the forward momentum has not since stopped. Jim Hagerty can be expected to make the most of that fact. His schedule is killing: he has had only 17 days' vacation since the President's heart attack; he leaves his home by 7:30 a.m. and rarely gets back in time for dinner with his wife; last Thanksgiving, when the younger of his two sons came home from college, Hagerty saw him only for minutes. Even a professional presidential press secretary cannot long stand that gaff, and Jim Hagerty has made it clear that he will leave the White House when Dwight Eisenhower does

Hagerty has been accused at times of doing his job too well, of creating the

dong his job too well, of creating the image of a President more vigorous than image of a President more vigorous than U.S. into a false and dangerous set. U.S. into a false and dangerous set. On the complacency. But Press Secretary Hager-ty cannot by the nature of his job manufacture a presidential record. He can only reflect what President Eisenhower does in the best light. In his ability to do just its best light. In his ability to do just its best light. In his ability and the professional presidential press accretaries, may never be surpassed.



LUMBEES ATTACKING KU KLUX KLAN
The immigrants were put to rout.

#### INDIANS es Are Restle

#### The Natives Are Restless

The 30,000 Indians who live in Robeson County, N.C. are a tough but fairly peaceloving lot. They are called the Lumbees, and some claim to be descendants of the centuries-old Croatans.\* They are professional people, political leaders, small businessmen, small farmers, sharecroppers: like most Indians, they prefer to keep to themselves while maintaining fairly good relations with the 40,000 whites and 25,-000 Negroes in the area. But last week in Robeson County, there sounded ancient Indian anger. The Lumbees were out against the Ku Klux Klan, an organization of sons of immigrants who have long cried their devotion to 100% Americanism, white division.

Zero Hour. The Lumbees were resultes because the Klan had burned two crosses as warnings to Indians to keep their place. (Backward Robeson County has three-way segregation in schools.) Despite the munity officials around the county, many of the Lumbees calmly began to polish squirrel rides and kriwes. Rumors ran that ammunition and other arms were selling at fast clip in neighborhood shops. When the statement of the self-ward o

In the field that night, 75 Klansmen, one robed in white sheets, some armed with shotguns, gathered round the public-address system set up by Klan leaders. Above the crowd, hung a single bare electric bulb. Off to one side assembled fascinated observers and newsmen. Across the road stood about 350 young Lumbees.

Lights Out. First the Indians hooted a few jeers. The Klan ignored them, Then slowly the Lumbees fanned out and moved across the road. A tall Indian youth walked closer, raised his rifle, calmly drew a bead on the light bulb and bam!-out it went. Suddenly the band galloped toward the huddled Klansmen, yelling old war cries, firing into the dark night and at auto tires. Most of the Klansmen dropped their guns and made for their cars in fright. The Indians kept coming (one proudly wore a tradition al feathered headdress marked Souvenir OF CHIMNEY ROCK, N.C.), burst upon the public-address system, tore it apart, grabbed the emblazoned Klan banner.

Yelling, shouting and shooting at nothing in particular, the Indians struck their theoretial terror until a plain-clothes deput to seed a tear-gas bomb into the mob; then braves and Klansmen alike scattered, soon state troopers seed into the field and disarmed them all. Happily the Lumbees on the contraint that the race-batting onged home, certain that the race-batting would not mess around much more with Americans of a different brand.

\* When Sir Walter Raleigh's Roanoke Island colony mysteriously disappeared some time between 1587 and 1590, the message crootoon was found carved on a tree. The "lost colony," some experts believe, joined the Croatan Indians. Among them: Virginia Dare.

#### BEHIND THE SCENES

#### Bonds & Bombs

I The Air Force leaked the news that a plane carrying an atomic bomb had crashed without setting off a nuclear explosion. Plan behind the leak: to ease British uneasiness about SAC bombers operating over the British Isles. Behind the news is the story of how U.S. scientists have worked for years to build accident-proofing devices into Atomic Age bombs so that they cannot be accidentally set off in a crash-or even by blasts of high explosives, Proof of the scientists' success is the fact that not one but at least four bomb-lugging U.S. aircraft have crashed without nuclear explosions-one between Dayton and Cincinnati, one at Travis Air Force Base near San Francisco, one near Albuquerque, and one over the St. Lawrence River in a midair accident in which the accident-proofed "nuc" was jettisoned safely without explosion-and quickly recovered by a search

Within a fornight after he had begun to campain openly for the Oilo Republican nomination for governor, ex-Senator George Bender, now an aide in the Department of the Interior, abruptly bowed Secretary George Humphrey, now board chairman of National Steel and the man with a firm grip on Ohio G.O.P. pursestrings, told Bender that the party was missing the property of the Control of the strings of the Control of the Control of the strings to the Control of the Control of the strings to the Control of the Control of the strings to the Control of the Control of the strings to the Control of the Control of the strings to the Control of the Control of the strings to the Control of the Control of the strings to the Control of the Control of the strings that the Control of the Control of the Control of the strings that the Control of the Control of the Contr

working a Damon-Pythias routine that is turning many a Dixie radical red with frustration. North Carolina's Luther Hodges was chairman of the 1957 Southern Governors Conference, engineered the election of Florida's LeRoy Collins as his successor even though a nominating committee had already settled on Georgia's racist Marvin Griffin. Collins, in turn, was succeeded last year as chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board by Hodges. Last week Hodges worked another ploy. Planning their Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner in Raleigh, North Carolina Democrats planned to invite as main speaker a tubthumping segregationist, possibly Georgia's Senator Herman Talmadge. Hodges held out for-and got-his own choice: Florida's soft-talking LeRoy Collins. I Defense Secretary Neil McElroy is

aware that his honeymoon with Congress and the armed services may soon be over. The problem: space. McElroy is determined that his long-discussed Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) will handle development of future space projects. The services-which have their own designs on space-are complaining bitterly and effectively that ARPA will be a costly duplication, a fourth service, Presidential Science Adviser James R. Killian is arguing for a plan to turn the ARPA mission over to the independent, efficient National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, headed by Lieut. General Jimmy Doolittle-a plan pushed by both the Navy and the NACA

#### KANSAS

#### The Governor Bids a Slam

George Docking, the genial, 52-year-old governor of Kanss, and his wife Virginia had just finished a rousing round of duplitate bridge and a lively tournament postcare to the property of the control of the cream in the Horst Kansev confect and ice cream in the Horst Kansev confect and the Purple Cow. It was past midnight in Topeka as Democrat Docking paid the bill, secorted Virginia to his state-owned Caddenia of the property of the car, still into the diverse sear and purrent off into the night.

The governor was in a purring mood and the fact that he and Virginia had won



Kansas' Docking
In a losing finesse, a trick or two.

third prize at bridge (\$2) had almost nothing to do with it. As Kanass' first Democratic governor in 20 years, George Docking has been winning most of his contraction of the contract of the contraction of the contract of the contraction of the co

Nuts & Johs. In the Docking bid were such joils as a 1r reduction in gasoline taxes (to be offset by a truck ton-mile tax), which pleased the oil companies, the ralliroads and plain, ordinary car owners: a 45% salary increase for state college and university teachers: slightly bigger corresponded by the control of the c

a tax any more, and this is one I want to reduce." If the Republican-controlled legislature resists his program, it will have to raise \$50 million elsewhere—probably by an increase in the sales tax from 2% to 3%, a move which Docking already has promised to veto.

Though his tax program sounds like orthodox Fair Dealing, George Docking has made a political career out of being an offbeat Democrat in Republican Kansas (he regards himself as "a kind of cynic, likes to read Voltaire, Swift, Defoe). The son of a prosperous Kansas banker. Docking sold bonds for a few years after his graduation (A.B., economics) from the University of Kansas in 1925. Eventually he went into the family banking business, took over in 1942 as president of the First National Bank of Lawrence. He played his first political hand in 1952, as moneyraiser for Adlai Stevenson's first presidential campaign

Borts & Blights, Docking lost his first campaign for soveners in 1938 by 44,000 votes, On his second try, he campaigned in every county of the state, won by 115,000 votes. His victory followed a crunching split in the long-powerful Kansas Go.P., where highhanded Republican Governor Fred Hall had thoroughly allenated his own party. Even so, the Republicans felt that a Democrat in the state-house representation of the state of the s

Where Hall closed his door to virtually everyhody and worried about tapped telephone lines. Docking played the genial host. He put signs ourside his office: "Come right in. The doors are closed only in the interest of efficient air conditioning." He made himself available to politicos, welcomed daily press conferences (and set up a coffee-maker for newsmen in so office-maker for hewsmen in so fofice with the property of the pr

streams to pay their respects. Factions & Finesses. Such has been the success of Democrat Docking that in county after county across the state, once hopelessly labeled by blighted Democrats as the Land of Landon, the Democratic Party is showing gaining strength, building a fresh, new organization, putting up candidates for county and municipal offices where Democrats have never had a chance. The Democrats already have one of Kansas' six congressional seats, have high hopes of gaining one or two more this November. The Republican factions are still too busy snapping at each other to find a good candidate to throw against Docking in the November election

It worries Docking not at all that his budget is in for a drubbing. He has maneuvered so that the Republican defensive will make him look good to Kansas voters. With such a losing finesse likely to work out in his favor, the governor and his Democratic partners stand a good chance of picking up a new book of tricks in November.

#### FOREIGN NEWS

#### WEST GERMANY

Pause on the Rhine

"Germany's economic expansion is slowing down," warned Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard in a radio speech to his countrymen last week. Gold and foreigncurrency reserves shrank by \$150 million in the last two months of 1957, construction was off by 4%, coal production had declined in 1957 for the first time since World War II, and unemployment had reached its highest level (1,200,000) since 1954. Privately, Erhard told friends that the German aronomy has paused for "a breathing spell." Confronted with the added threat of strikes by transport, coal and bank workers demanding shorter hours and more pay, the engineer of the German miracle had a typically German solution. Citizens, said Erhard, should "ponder whether the German people ought not to be prepared, instead of working less than a 45-hour week, to work one hour more."



#### Pride & Practicality

Patrolling the Algerian side of the Tunisian border cardy one morning, Captain René Allard and 4,3 men of France, Saral Infantry Regriment came under heavy arad Infantry Regriment came under heavy lay dead. The rebels, Allard later reported had launched their attack from nearby Tunisia, were accompanied by velocity of the Tunisian National Guard. When of the Tunisian National Guard. When fear French Poisoners, arriving with them four French prisoners, arriving with

In France, where Tunisia's President Habib Bourguish has long been charged with giving aid and comfort to the Algerian rebels, Allard's report offered Premier For an rebels, Allard's report offered Premier For Stay upon France ecclient opportunity to the Junior France of the Junior

The Tunisians, offended by the "bellicose tone" of the note, refused to accept it. Next day the Tunisian government declared: "It is inexact that the Algerian elements withdrew into Tunisia with French prisoners." (Best guess as to the truth: the four Frenchmen were whisked into Tunisia for a day or so, then shipped back to a rebel base in Algeria,)

At this rebuff, Felix Gaillard promptly suspended discussion of the military and economic aid pact that France has been negotiating with Tunisia. Simultaneously, he dispatched a pair of personal aides one of them Army General Georges Buchalet—to Tunis with a private message for Bourguiba. Bourguiba took the general's



LUDWIG ERHARD Slowing down.

presence as an implied threat, coldly refused to receive him. After a two-day impasse the two French envoys, their message undelivered, flew back to Paris. "An affront to France," cried Paris newspapers.

In reply, Bourguiba told his National Assembly that he wanted friendship with France, but friendship with dignity. "The time for intimidation is past," he said. As for the prisoners, a representative of the International Red Cross had arrived in Tunis to talk to representatives of the Algerian rebels, and he hoped that the rebels would release them.



HABIB BOURGUIBA
Standing pat.

For all his tough talk, hard-driving little Habib Bourquish has done his best to keep Tunisia on good terms with France, a month ago even suggested a formal alliance between the two countries. His tiny are is so match for the hard-bitten Al. and the sympathies of the Tunisian penders are with the Algerian rebels. If Gail-lard brought too much pressure to bear no Tunisia, there was a real danger that Bourquish might be replaced by someone to the cut of the cut of the countries.

#### SPANISH MOROCCO The Battle for Aiun

After two months of fighting, irregulars of the Moroccan Liberation Army, under the leadership of a squat ex-Marrakech street vendor named Ben Hamou, have driven the Spanish out of most of their Atlantic Coast enclave of Ifni. Ifni is not much but rocky rubble and scrub, but its single city, Sidi Ifni (pop. 10,000), has been used by the Spanish as the seat of the governor of all its desert provinces-Ifni, Rio de Oro, Spanish Sahara, as well as the part of southern Morocco that they have continued to rule on the ground that King Mohammed's government is unable to establish its authority there. Last week, with Moroccans encircling Sidi Ifni's tightly held perimeter, Madrid merged all the rest of its West African colonies under one military governor, and set up the new administration at the fortified town of Aiun, 250 miles south of Ifni.

But Ben Hamou's nationalists and tribesmen were moving fast. Now calling themselves the new Saharan Army of Liberation, they appeared at Edchera, near Aiun, in the midst of a blinding sandstorm, launched a fierce attack on its garrison of Spanish soldiers and Legionaires. It was the most murderous battle since the 1934 French "pacification" campian. The Spanish chaimed the Morocapitan Charles and the Sandard Sa

Aiun is a capital of unpawed streets and adobe buildings, lacking proper port facilities, adequate airstrip or water surplivent facilities, and the surplivent facilities and the surplive

Morocco's King Mohammed V declines to admit that the 12,000-man Liberation Army even exists. To repeated protests of the army's "aggressions," complained Spain's War Minister Antonio Barroso recently, all Spain has got back "are replies that Spain was responsible for them."

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#### RUSSIA

Tidying Up

The center of Soviet power is no longer in the Kremlin but a half mile away in the three-story, pastel green and yellow Moscow building that houses the secreariat of the Communist Party of the Kiss. The Period Communist Party of the Dissay. The Period Communist Party of the Dissay in the Period Communist Party of the Dissay. The Period Communist Party of the Period Communist Party of the Period Communist Party of the Period Communist Party has been didying up the political battlefield follows. But has considered the Period Communist Party of the Period Communist Party of the Period Communist Party of the Period Communister Party o

At the year-end Plenum, Khrushchev owed a clutch of his secretariat juniors to the party Presidium in place of Motor and other old stagers flung out in st June's big command scrap. Of the pp Presidium's 15 members, all but five Bulganin, Voroshilov, Mikoyan, Shverik and Kozlov) are now Khrushchev abordinates who also hold jobs in the

rty secretariat.

Last week Khrushchev carried his po-tical housewifery into the army. The ed army newspaper published word that olonel General F. I. Golikov, 57, a 'orld War II commander (Stalingrad, harkov) who served most recently as tief of Moscow's Armored Forces Acadny, had been named the army's chief olitical commissar. Golikov replaced blonel General Alexei Zheltov, a political general who held the post when arshal Zhukov was dismissed as army ief last summer on charges of interferwith the ideological training of officers. Cheltov is remembered as the Soviet puty high commissioner in occupied istria who remarked of his soldiers' pecdilloes: "So what if an Austrian woman raped-she may even have enjoyed it. id lootings? It's capitalist property anyw that they are stealing.") By this tle switch, Khrushchev rid himself of man who helped him get rid of Zhuv, just as he had rid himself of Zhukov ee months after the marshal helped him rid of Molotov & Co. The further ult was to give a member of the prosional officers' corps the unpopular pice of enforcing the December direces 1) making compulsory 50 hours of loctrination lectures yearly, and 2) king attendance obligatory for all, inding highest-ranking officers.

The boss of all the Russias also took e to mend an international fence. thout fanfare or announcement, he rered to a hunting lodge on the Polish of the Soviet's western borders, there t for three days in closely guarded recy with Poland's Communist Boss idyslaw Gomulka and Premier Josef ankiewicz. Likely subjects: 1) interty differences brought out at last Nober's Communist summit meeting in scow, notably Gomulka's reluctance to ept revival of any sort of Comintern: coordinated moves to follow up Po-l's plan for creating a "denuclearized" e in central Europe; 3) Gomulka's headed insistence on trying to borrow e \$100 million from the U.S. rather from the U.S.S.R. Results: unknown,

#### GREAT BRITAIN

The Riddle of Birth

Scotsman Ronald MacLennan and his wife Margaret, a professional research wife Margaret, a professional research the Atlantic to live in Brookbra, Machanic to live in Brookbra, which has a year later, she gave birth to a daughter. In Scotland, Ronald brought suit for divorce, charging that she must have committed adultery. Margaret's reply: the baby was the result of artificial insemination. Her husband answered that, even if this were true, he had never agreed to her adopting such a course.

Was such an act adultery? A sin, or a triumph of science? Last week these questions were exercising the best legal. religious and journalistic minds of Britain. Hearing MacLennan's suit, Lord Wheatley, a Roman Catholic judge of Scotland's Court of Session, listened to the argument of Session, listened to the argument of MacLennan's lawyer that the real essence of adultery is not how it is accomplished.



ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
Less responsible than adultery.

but "the surrender of a woman's reproductive organs to another man." Commented Lord Wheatley: "Of course, it is not another man, but a test tube. She does not know who the man is. How can you have intercourse with only one person present?" In his preliminary ruling, the judge noted: "The idea that adultery might be committed by a woman alone in judge noted: "prists had not constiwish the safety prists had not constiwhich earlier jurists had no which wished the prists had not constitute "adultery in its legal meaning."

Lord Wheatley's ruling raised more questions than it settled. Father Paul Crane, a Roman Catholic spokesman, declared: "Human beings are not cattle to be bred by test tubes. Only a pagan world would treat them as such." Britain's popular press disagreed, argued that artificial insemination could bring comfort to women previously unable to conceive. Dr.

Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, addressed the synod of the Convocation of Canterbury on the issue. Whether or not artificial insemination by donor was legally held to be a crime or not, he said, it was a sin in the eyes of the church "It is something far less responsible and far less human than adultery," he asserted. "It violates the exclusive union set up between husband and wife. It defrauds the child begotten, and deceives both his putative kinsmen and society at large. As for Mr. MacLennan, the Archbishop added: "On the facts of this case, some legislation would seem to be inevitable. If the law gives him a remedy against adultery by his wife, it can hardly deny him a remedy against his wife if she bears into his family a child born out of wedlock and without his knowledge."

Going Up

Only 45 Pritons last year had taxable incomes of more than £100,000 (\$350,000), but that was five more than in the previous fiscal year of 1954-55. There were similar modest rises in other brack-or the similar modest rises in other brack-or the similar work in the similar work of \$6.500 or \$6.50

#### FRANCE

The Quiet Man

I knew a man once did a girl in
Any man might do a girl in
Any man has to, needs to, wants to
Once in a lifetime, do a girl in.
Well he kept her there in a bath
With a gallon of Lysol in a bath...
Nobody came,
And nobody went

But he took in the milk and he paid the rent.

-T. S. Eliot's Fragment of an Agon Like Eliot's Anyman, Charles Clément, at 61, began to have mordant thoughts about Félicie Crippa, who had been his mistress for 13 years. A soap and perfume salesman, Clément lived with Félicie in a cozy, two-room Paris apartment just down the street from Père-Lachaise Cemetery. He was a quiet man, always neatly dressed. always polite to his neighbors. Félicie was a short, plump, sad-eyed widow with bobbed greying hair. Eleven months ago she disappeared. Clément explained. "Félicie has gone to Italy. Life is much easier there. I will soon join her," But to occasional callers who rang the bell and asked for her, Charles Clément was more truthful: "Madame cannot be disturbed. She

is in the bathtub."

Recently, chatting with his concierge,
Clément grumbled that his business was
doing poorly, that he was fed up with life
and kept going because of his old mother,
who lived in the country. Last month a
telegram informed him that his mother

had died. Ten days later. Clément disappeared as completely as had Félicie.

Last week tenants complained of a persistent stench coming from the Clément apartment. Policemen broke down the door, Charles Clément lay on the couch, his wrists slashed, a bullet in his temple. All the furniture was broken, picture frames and glassware smashed on the floor. In the bathroom, police found the tub covered with plywood boards and a mattress. In it was the decomposing body of Félicie Crippa, eleven months dead of head wounds. Instead of Lysol, Clément had poured several gallons of Eau de Cologne into the water.

Police found a letter to the commissioner of police. Clément was anxious that the commissioner understand why he had wrecked his apartment. He had not acted from remorse, sadism or simple vandalism, wrote Clément, but "because I do not want to leave anything to our French government, which is leading the nation to its ruin . . . I believe it is better to die quickly, rather than suffer slow death in the chaos of modern democracy.

Of the murder of his mistress, Clément said not a word.

He didn't know if he was alive and the girl was dead He didn't know if the girl was alive and

he was dead He didn't know if they both were alive or both were dead

If he was alive then the milkman wasn't and the rent-collector wasn't And if they were alive then he was dead.

ITALY

#### Romulus & Son

Italians call him the man who built modern Rome. Stocky, stingy and strongwilled, Romolo Vaselli, 75, has turned the Eternal City from a decaying, pest-ridden capital of 500,000 into a marble and



ROMOLO VASELLI 'Never spend more in a month . . .

concrete metropolis with a population (1.800.000) surpassing that of Augustus golden days. He has also made himself, as city tax records certify, the richest Roman of them all, worth some 100 billion lire (\$160 million).

The Builder. At the age of 19, Vaselli enlisted in the army for one single purpose: to save enough money to buy eight mules and a partnership with a go-ahead drayman. Even then, Vaselli had one overriding maxim: "Never spend in a month more than you make in a week," By this Spartan pecuniary principle, Vaselli waxed rich before World War I, contracting to haul away the garbage that householders had been tossing into Rome's fly-fouled

The same rule fed his fortune as he drained the city's malaria-breeding lowlands and on them built whole new developments such as Prati, where Rome's wealthy now dwell. It fortified him through the galling years when he repaired and built streets in Rome, ports in Sicily and roads of African conquest at Mussolini's whim. One day Mussolini called him to his Palazzo Venezia, said: "I can't see the Colosseum from my window." Replied Vaselli; "There's a hill in the way, Give me an order and I'll remove it. Cried the Duce: "I want a wide road joining the Palazzo Venezia and the Colosseum. Along it shall march Italian youth with its 8,000,000 sharp bayonets. It shall be called the Via dell' Impero

Vaselli built the Way of Empire and much more. Like Crassus of old (who introduced the first fire-fighting service to Caesar's Rome but always bought up threatened nearby properties dirt-cheap before dousing the flames), he picked up many a real-estate bargain from cashshort owners in the course of cutting through the Duce's grandiose streets and squares. By 1937 Vaselli was known as the "garbage baron" and "asphalt king." And when typhus broke out again in Rome, Mussolini blamed him. After a vast check, Vaselli took Mussolini early one morning to a Roman creamery. There the Duce saw that the milkmaids, bent on beautifying their skins, were taking baths in the milk before it was bottled. The furious Duce rained blows on the girls' heads, ordered their boss dismissed, and personally overturned every milk can (Vaselli finally collected what he could of the spilled milk and sold it as swill for pigs).

Vaselli survived the transition from Fascism to freedom-though one Communist leader proclaimed, when the Reds briefly gained a place in the government: "The state and the party need Vaselli's hundreds of millions. With our fine Communist surgical knife we must cut out this sore from the body politic," "I built Rome; with Rome I stand or fall," Vaselli growled, and refused to leave his 250room Piazza del Popolo palace (a floor apiece for his three sons, the ground floor thriftily let to a popular café, where the intelligentsia met to debate socializing wealth). Instead, he used his depreciating lire to buy apartments and land from fellow capitalists who lacked nerve and foresight to bet their wealth against the Reds. and emerged richer than ever.

The Spender, With parsimony's contempt for popularity, the old enterpriser might have held unswerving to his moneymaking maxim to the end but for the prodigality of his eldest son. Balding young Mario Vaselli, having already spent millions on a moviemaking enterprise, a pet soccer team and lavish parties for Roman topers at his Frascati vineyards, betook himself to Naples. There he made a deal with Mayor Achille Lauro to build a new Municipal Square.

A few Neapolitan nights later, Lauro remembered that the square really ought to have fountains, gardens, and underground passages for pedestrians. Mario expansively agreed. Lauro then said it was a pity the whole square could not be ready within six months. Mario bet him \$160 .ooo that it would be done before then. As they parted in the riotous dawn, Mario gave Lauro's city soccer team a \$200,000 friendship, and the mayor, not to be outdone, promised Mario a yacht. Putting his men to work at double pay, Mario finished the job, underground passages and all, five days before the deadline. But the bill had grown from \$201,600 to \$1,120 .oco. The national treasury refused to pay Eventually Lauro lost his mayoralty, and Mario, unable to muster more than \$3,200,000 assets to cover \$11 million in debts, wound up in bankruptcy court.

Three hundred creditors closed in, and old Romolo Vaselli was faced with the choice of sacrificing either his maxim or his son. His younger son, Herbert, urged the second course: "Our name rests on money. With the money gone, we shall have no name. Your monuments stand. but they won't carry your name once you are poor," As the old man dehated Rome's real-estate market came to a dead stop and some 10,000 building workers faced unemployment because banks would make



MARIO VASELLI ... than you make in a week."

no loans until they saw how many apartment houses Vaselli would have to unload.

The Payoff, Last week an official announcement came out: "Differences between Count Mario Vaselli and his creditors have been settled out of court," Haggard, drawn, looking as if he had aged ten years (rumor said he had not eaten for three days), the old man paid half his son's debt to his biggest creditor, a Turin bank. Best estimate was that the man who had built Rome in his day had been compelled to part with no more than 2% or 3% of his fortune. But what hurt Romolo Vaselli was that, for the first time since he was a baker's errand boy running through Rome's reeking streets at the beginning of the century, he had to pay out more in a week than he could expect to take in in a month.

#### THE SUDAN

#### Promise on the Nile

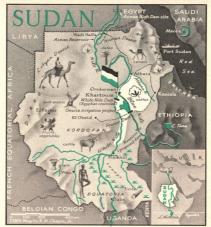
In the dusty, sun-baked capital of khartoum. Africa's biggest new nation prepared this week for the Sudan's first general election since independence was formally achieved two years ago. On the dapper officials gazed out over the heatshimmering waters of the Blue Nile, sipped whisties and soda, conversed alternately in the clipped accents of Oxford and Cambridge and the through little of and Cambridge and the through little or ered for drink or rouse politicos gathered for drink or rouse politicos gath-

Across the river, in Khartoum's sister city of Omdurman, einside a mud-walled courtyard cut off from the street by a corrugated iron door and guarded by a sonnolent sentry, an intelligent, tough and tenacious Sudanese politicain sat on the edge of a sagging couch, downed numberiess cups of roffee as he conferred beeigs cup of roffee as he conferred beeigs cup of the conferred to the conferred been conferred by the conferred been conferred by the conferred by th

Split et Midriff. Khaill is a soldier turned politician. A nonetime brigadier in the Sudan Defense Force under the Bristian to the Sudan Defense Force under the Bristian to the western desert and Italy in World War II. As a politician, he presides over a constituency that is one of the world's most complex. The Sudan is nearly four most complex. The Sudan is nearly four most complex. The Sudan is nearly four the Sudan that of the New York metropolitan area. From Waid Italia, astrict the Sudan stretches the Sudan stretches the Sudan Su

The unmarked line that divides Moslem Africa from Negro Africa (generally put

O Thirteen years after the Dervishes of the Mahdi killed Britain's famed fanatical General Charles Rogers ("Chinese") Gordon at the end of a ten-month siege in 1885, Lord Kitchener returned for revenge and to forestall French expansion in the area, slew 10,563 Dervishes in a brief pitched battle at Omdurman. Among Kitchener's cavalry substitems in the battle: Winston Spence Churchill, then 23.



at 12° north of the equator) splits the Sudan at its midriff, subjects the fledgling country to the tensions of both. In the swampy south and in Kordofan live the eccentric Nuers (who stand for hours, like cranes or herons, on one leg), the equally naked Nuba (whose chief adornments are grotesque, cicatrized tribal scars on cheeks and foreheads), and, along the Red Sea coast, the mop-haired Hadendowa (Kipling's Fuzzy-Wuzzies, who "broke a British square"). Inevitably, the primitive southerners distrust and dislike their more sophisticated Arabic countrymen in the north, who used to swoop down on their villages and carry off their sons and daughters for sale as slaves in the marts of the Middle East. The north, in turn, is beset by factionalism among its Moslem religious leaders.

But the major strains on the Sudan come from outside. Egypt would welcome a chance to annex the country, is mean-while trying to force it into a Nasser-styled policy of neutrality. The Soviet Union, which recognizes that the Sudan is a gateway to the African continent, has tried its best blandishments. That neither has succeeded is largely due to tough-minded Premier Abdullah Khill.

With the Egyptians Khalil maintains solid ties of friendship. Sudanese cultural ties with Egypt are close; many Sudanese were educated in Egyptian universities. But Khalil has labored mightily to remind his electorate (some of whom actually favor union with Egypt) that the Sudan did not achieve independence from Britain in order to become a dependent of Gamal Nasser. In the Khartoum Parliament, Khalil personally glowered down an attempt by the opposition to force him to break off diplomatic relations with Britain and France after they invaded Suez.

Cash for Cotton. Khalil's stand against Communist attempts at penetration have been forthright. His Umma Party espouses "positive neutrality," and Khalil sees that it is exactly that. When the Russians offered to take the Sudan's unsold cotton crop last year in exchange for arms, Khalil replied bluntly that what he wanted was agricultural machinery, not tanks. "We're not going to fight anybody," he said. "The cotton market is just a few hundred yards from the Soviet embassy. They can walk there and buy any time they want. And they can pay cash. In the auction there's no alternative for cash." Later he recalled: "They got angry, but that's how we're going to deal with them. We're going to tell the truth.'

Khalil sternly refused to let the Russians stage an "atoms for peace" exhibition in Khartoum, arrested and questioned Sudanese students who attended last summer's Moscow Youth Festival. On another occasion he acidly reminded the Russians that they kept a 55-man staff in Khartoum, compared with the Sudan's three men in Moscow.

Though some of Khalil's critics recall



PRIME MINISTER KHALIL
"They can't live on MIGs."

the time he edited the speech of a rival politician by indicating with the muzzle of his pistol the lines to be deleted, he has slowly built up increasingly solid support also have been been been been been been considered in the lines of t

No Bogging Bowls. As an administrator, Khalli is among Africa's best. His budgets are balanced, and any surplus has been applied to development projects. Visiting Western moneymen have been impressed by Khalli's insistence on a payacyou-go approach to loans, his refusal to pay. "The Sudances." said one admiring U.S. official, "are not holding out any begging bowls."

The major crop is cotton. But the Sudan also produces nine-tenths of the world's supply of gum arabic, is going ahead on its own with a well-thought-out plan (originated by Britain after World War I) for developing the Gezira region, a 5,000,000-acre triangle of potentially rich flatland between the Blue and White

All that the Gezira needs to make it the most green and pleasant land in all of the Sudan is water. Because of the area's gentle slope, engineers have only to scoop canals to bring water flowing in from the Blue Nike. Already, more than 25% of the Gezira tract is blooming—a sort of California Imperial Valley development in the midst of the parched Sudaneer plains. A development by another dam on the Blue Nike at Roseires (see map) has met with violent opposition by Egypt. For years

Egyjt and the Sudan have worked under an agreement that gives Egypt tewleythirteenths of the Nile's flow, the Sudan the remainder. Egypt completely controls the Jebel Auliya Dam 450 miles inside Sadanese territory, keeps careful watch on the Nile's flow at Mahala and Juba. But the Sudanese, interessingly annoyed at the Sudanese, interessingly annoyed at aband at Roseires anyway. And they had one long-term trump card: refusal to let Egypt undertake the proposed Awam High Dam unless the Sudan gets more

Nile water upstream.

Prison School. Ranged next month against Khalil and the Umma Party will be a conglomeration of rival political and religious factions, chief of which is the National Unionist Party headed by short, shrewd Sayed Ismail el Azhari, an exschoolteacher and longtime nationalist whom the British once jailed ("In a backward country, prison is the politician's university, and I graduated," he says). El Azhari, who is an alumnus of the American University of Beirut, was financed largely with Egyptian money in the Sudan's last elections four years ago, is campaigning for "closer ties" with Egypt, His followers talk an anti-colonial line that often slips over into outright anti-Westernism, El Azhari's main strength is in the cities in the north, while Khalil's speeches for water, cash and cotton go over well in the countryside. The real battleground may be the

south, because Khalil's Umma and El Azhari's N.U.P. are thought to be almost equally balanced in the north. Who will win in the south is anybody's guess. In the last elections in 1953, many southern tribesmen arrived at the polls under the impression that the government was going to give them a big party. A few arrived drunk on dura (millet) beer, and at one polling station a naked tribesman appeared smeared from head to foot with white wood ash, Asked why, he replied with simple dignity: "Is my clothes. Others refused to vote at all, regarded the whole procedure as a remote, devious and none-too-honest power struggle between the "foreigners" in the north. Now, though they still live in prehistory's backyard. many of the southerners are demanding increased local autonomy in return for their votes. Two and a half years ago. more than 200 people were killed when southerners staged a mass uprising in protest at discrimination against them by their administrators from the north.

Holding the Egyptians at arm's length, fending off the Russians, batting his political opponents, Abdullah Khalil is already under attack for seeking U.S. ald for future development. Intent. on irready little pains to conceal his impatience with other Middle East leaders who have accepted highly publicated Soviet arms deals that leave their basic problems unchanged. We on MidS. "They can't live on MidS." he says. "They can't

Of all the promising new nations born since World War II, Khalii's Sudan seems to have a better chance than most of making its own way on its own terms.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

Who's a Liberal?

In a land named for Britain's empirebuilding Cecil Rhodes, New Zealand-born Garfield Todd, 49, has enraged many a white settler by constantly echoing Rhodes's 19th century creed-"equal rights for civilized men." As Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, one of the three British territories united in 1953 to form the Central African Federation (the others: Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland), Todd, a onetime missionary of the Churches of Christ (Disciples), is a zealous advocate of the racial "partnership" policies of the Federation's Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky. Shying from the native-hating abartheid of neighboring South Africa, trying to avoid the Mau Mau race terror of Kenya to the north, the Federation's moderate leaders have sought some means to advance gradually the rights of the 7,000,000 blacks without upsetting the rule of the 250,000 whites.

"Last summer Garfield Todd son grudging approval from his United Rhodesia Party for a compromise first step toward partnership: a grant of voting rights to a modest 6,000 Africans who had the educational level of a high-school sophomore or a monthly income of at least \$56. Ignoring the outraged protests of the opposition Dominion Party against partnership of the properties of the propert

Last week Todd found that his confidence had been misplaced. Returning from his vacation, he had been met at the airport with jolding news: his four-man Cabinet was resigning in protest against Todd's liberal racial policies. Furthermore, they demanded that Todd himself quit. Todd appealed to the party leadership, only to find 13 of the 24 legislators lined un against him. Subborniv. Todd



PRIME MINISTER TODD
"I must carry on."

TIME, JANUARY 27, 1958



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almost as an extension of his own reflexes.

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refused to resign either as party leader or Prime Minister until a full congress of the party (now merged with Welensky's group as the United Federal Party)

meets next month.

"I am not a liberal." Todd insisted. thereby issuing a disclaimer necessary for any politician who hopes for majority support from Southern Rhodesia's white voters. He added defiantly: "The fact is that I believe in the welfare of all people of all races and will not pander to any one section to get votes. I have been deserted by my friends but I must carry on.

Welensky, anxious to heal the party split before he faces a general election next fall, sat out last week's crisis in silence. In order not to jeopardize Todd's position among the whites. African leaders also remained publicly aloof. But privately they were glum. Said George Nyandoro, secretary of Southern Rhodesia's African National Congress: "It would be a major tragedy for peaceful racial coexistence if Todd went. Without Todd the Africans can forget further advancement unless they bring it about themselves. Nothing can hasten the breakup of the Federation quicker than Todd's exit.'

#### OKINAWA

#### Unskilled Labor

With no political dexterity at all, the U.S. military government authorities on Okinawa moved two months ago to remove a political irritant-skinny little pro-Communist Kamejiro Senaga, mayor of Okinawa's capital and chief city, Naha. The method: Lieut. General James E. Moore, U.S. High Commissioner, rewrote Naha's laws to permit the city assembly's conservative majority to oust the mayor on a vote of no confidence, then effectively barred his re-election by decreeing that no convicted felons could hold office (Senaga was jailed by the U.S. authorities in 1954 for harboring a Japanese Communist).

Last week the U.S. authorities reaped the consequences of their ineptness as 70,000 Naha citizens clacked briskly to the polls on wooden geta to choose a new mayor. Both candidates were anti-American, and the winner was chosen chiefly because he was more anti-American than

Trampled Will. The plain fact was that the U.S. faced increasing antagonism among Okinawa's 600,000 people. Despite the prosperity brought by 55,000 U.S. military personnel and their dependents. Okinawans resent the fact that the U.S. has commandeered one-fifth of the crowded island's arable land for military use, chafe under the U.S. refusal to consider returning the island to Japan "in the foreseeable future." After Moore's highhanded tactics with Senaga, feeling ran so high that no pro-American candidate dared even enter the race.

\* Under the Japanese Peace Treaty of 1951 Japan retains "residual" sovereignty in Okina-wa, but the U.S. has "the right to exercise all and any power of administration, legislation and jurisdiction" over the island, indefinitely.

Senaga brought forth a longtime lieutenant named Saichi Kaneshi to run for his old job. Kaneshi's only opponent was Tatsuo Taira, a onetime Japanese bureaucrat and small businessman whom U.S. authorities ejected as governor of Okinawa in 1952 because of his vaguely Socialist and pro-Japanese leanings. In the campaign, even Businessman Taira charged that "the Americans are trampling on the will of the people." As for Left-Winger Kaneshi, he called on the electorate to "avenge Senaga." Much of the time, Kaneshi sat smirking nervously at the back of his own platform while ex-Mayor Senaga hailed him as "a Sputnik," denounced "American oppression," and



LEFTISTS KANESHI & SENAGA For the U.S., the worst of two evils.

gleefully boasted that "Russia now has a weapon which can blow up the White House in Washington.'

Conservative Advice. Concluding that Businessman Taira was the lesser of two evils, the U.S. military administration went into some more political flimflam to ensure his election. On the advice of Okinawan conservatives, General Moore consented to the merger of Naha proper with the neighboring town of Mawashi, supposedly an anti-Senaga stronghold. As it turned out, this bit of gerrymandering was what elected Senaga's candidate Kaneshi. When the votes were tallied last week, Kaneshi proved to have lost Naha proper by 3,000 votes. But in Mawashi, Kaneshi picked up enough votes to give him a narrow 35,491-to-34,507 victory over Taira. Since World War II, the U.S. has spent

\$588 million converting Okinawa into the key U.S. military bastion in the Far East, Last week Okinawa's biggest city (pop. 180.000) had a chief executive pledged to rid the island of its "atom-hydrogen bomb base," and to return it to Japanese rule. Said a high-ranking U.S. officer: "Our chief task is to prevent Okinawa becoming a Pacific Cyprus.'

#### ISRAFL

#### Expneration of Dr. Kastner

For four years the conscience of Israel has been racked by the case of Dr. Israel Kastner.

The case was set by one Malkiel Gruenwald, an aging Hungarian Jew who saw 52 members of his family go to the gas chambers of Auschwitz, Safe in Israel after the war, Gruenwald brooded. Why had none of the 500,000 slaughtered Hungarian Jews had any warning of their fate? With warning, Jews in Poland had had a chance to die fighting, and some had succeeded in escaping. But Hungary's Jews had gone docilely to their deaths, innocently sure they were merely being sent to labor camps. Gruenwald pored through old records, questioned other survivors, four years ago published his findings in a pamphlet. His accusing finger pointed at a well-known official in the Israeli government-Dr. Israel Kastner. Gruenwald charged that Kastner, former head of the Jewish Rescue Committee in Budapest, had made a traitorous bargain with the Nazis, allowed half a million Jews to die unwarned so that he might escape with 600 (including 19 of his own family, and 300 from his home town of Clui),

Kastner denied that he was a traitor; if he had acquiesced in deaths he could not prevent anyway, it had been in order to save as many Jews as he could. The Manai Party of Ben-Gurion and Moshe Sharett. embarrassed by the charges because Kastner was a party official and a Mapai candidate for the Knesset, confidently decided to prosecute Gruenwald for libel. For a year and a half the case dragged on, and all Israel bled from this opening of old wounds. In June 1955 Judge Benjamin Halevy ruled that Gruenwald was substantially right. Kastner, said the judge, was a Nazi collaborator who "sold his soul to the Devil" when he accepted the Nazi offer to spare 600 Iews. By failing to tell his people what lay ahead for them, he contributed to the murders of Auschwitz (TIME, July 11, 1955).

Halevy's decision caused the fall of Premier Moshe Sharett's Cabinet, and it was re-formed in bitterness and distrust. Kastner quit his government job, withdrew from the list of Mapai candidates and, a broken man, lived in what he called a loneliness "blacker than night, darker than hell !

At the direction of Sharett, the case was appealed to Israel's Supreme Court, Last week, after studying the massive evidence for 21 years, the court by a 4-1 decision reversed Judge Halevy, found Malkiel Gruenwald guilty on all counts of criminal libel. Halevy had "erred seriously" in stating that Kastner had sold his soul to the Devil, the court found. Even the dissenting judge agreed that the charge that Kastner had "prepared the way for the destruction of Hungarian Jewry" was baseless.

Israel Kastner was not present to rejoice in his vindication. Last March he was murdered on his own doorstep by assassins who had accepted Gruenwald's accusations at face value.

his rival

#### THE HEMISPHERE

#### CANADA

#### Opposition to the Fore

Canada's Liberal Party, out of power sixtual to the Conservatives last June, met in Ottawa last week to pick a new leader. The delegates' choice: Lester Bowles ("Mike") Pearson, 60, former Secretary of State for External Affairs and winner of the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize for his role in creating the United Nations Emergency Force for the Middle East.

With all his political assets, Mike Pearson still had to make a fight for it. His chief adversary: Paul Martin, 54, former Minister of Health and Welfare and a principal architect of Canada's extensive Pearson's international reputation saily transferred into prestige at home, carried him to a confortable first-ballot victory, He takes over the party controls this week from Louis St. Laurent, 75, Prime Minister for nine years until last summired or the present of the presence of the present of th

for a younger ma

The Liberals, spiritless and ineffectual in the House of Commons since their defeat, showed signs of reviving confidence. In a noisy three-day convention watched to the common state of t

The Liberals, with almost as many seats (106) in the House of Commons as the Conservatives (113), have refused so far to vote no confidence in the government and so precipitate another election. But now with a new leader, a fresh platform and reawakened aggressiveness, they may decide to join forces with one of the two minor parties, vote down the government, compel a new election. Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, watching the Liberal convention last week on TV from his bedroom, where he was recuperating from a wrenched back, gave back the challenge, He was expected to call for a new vote of confidence this week, dare the Liberals to deny it and go to the country.

#### No Jews Allowed

In a gloomy basement room in Ottawa's Parliament Building, the House of Commons External Affairs Committee gathered one day last week to probe into a contentious affair; Why had the Canadian government abruply canceled plans to rent space for its various agencies in Canada House, the 26-story skystraper now hich was to bandatum's Fifth Avenue, which was to bandatum's Fifth Avenue, which was to be a supplied to the content of the content



LIBERAL LEADER PEARSON
Enough confidence for no confidence?

On the witness stand was Ray Lawson, 71, who as Canadian consul general in New York from 1953 to 1955 was the prime mover behind Canada House. Ferreimg about, the M.F.s wondered why waldorf-Astoria Hotel, had decided, even before construction started, not to take space in Canada House. Lawson could not say—but he did know that the former Leberal government was "very glad" to Leberal government was "very glad" to can understand the reasons. The Canadian can understand the reasons. The Canadian Club has some very strict racial rules."

Did this mean that Jews were barred! well, said Lawson, "they have at least one. I don't know how he got in." Pressed Montreal M.P. Leon Crestolh, obviously astonished: "Would you think that I, as a lew and even as a member of the House of lew and even as a member of the House of sing?" Replied Lawson: "I would think so, yes." Said Crestolh evenly. "We have heard enough about the Canadian Club. Let's get on with our business."

#### THE BAHAMAS Strike for Power

Few island resorts have prospered more happily from the postwar tourist boom than the Bahamas, where last year 194-618 visitors—six times the 1949 total—enjoyed the other-century feel of picturesque streets, cheerful native servants, and dress-for-dinner luxury in a sun-washed tropical setting. Last week the pastel shops of Nassaw's Bay Street were

shuttered light at the height of the winter season, the colony's 16 major hotels were closed and empty. In a matter of days all but 24 of some 5,500 tourists fled home of the colony of

Minor Issue. Tasi dirivers touched of the trouble over a relatively minor issue: the tourist agencies 'plan to provide bus or limousine service from the new Nassau International Airport, cutting into the taxis' business. Drivers massed their cars at the entrance halting all air traffic when the airport opened in November. They abided by a cooling-off period of 3st weeks. Some 2000 workers from both can cover. Some 2000 workers from both can cover. Some 2000 workers from both can cover. Some 2000 water works and the power plant went cut in sympathy and locked up the island.

Money was not the real question. By island standards, the drivers and hotel workers are well paid, make up to \$85 a week in season. Even semiskilled construction workers get nearly \$1 an hour. But the Bahamas Federation of Labor and the Progressive Liberal Party want not just good pay but to be governed "like our brothers in Trinidad, Barbados and Jamaica." In those crowded islands universal suffrage has given control of the legislative assemblies to colored delegates. Bahamian voters must own real estate or pay at least \$6.50 rental a year-and only one tenant in each building may vote. The admittedly archaic code also allows corporations to vote in each district where they own \$14 worth of property.

Tempors Rice. Even with these restrictions 80% of the voters in last July's Assembly election were Negro. But owing sembly election were Negro. But owing the sembly election were Negro. But owing the semble of the very sem

Night after night strikers gathered in the colored quarter for inflammatory speeches: "If a Negro falls, let 25 whites go with him!" When Governor Arthur and the delegates left for an Assembly meeting one morning, they were greeted by boos one morning, they were greeted by boos one morning, they were greeted by boos one morning that topps on hand, no violence dared. The troops on hand, no violence dared. The properties of the government canceled all liquor licenses, closed the bars and shops, where Scotch normally sells at \$15,00 a fifth. Su-

© Of the 90,000 people on the Bahamas' 22 inhabited islands, 85% are Negro.



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BOAC Direct Service Cities: New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Miami, San Francisco. Other offices: Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Dallas, pervisors kept the power plant going; a few white housewives learned to bake bread at home. Though the strike dragged on, the union had little chance to gain its real goal of political power this time, or in this way. Meanwhile the colony was losing some \$110,000 at day in tourist dollars.

#### CUBA

Tough Tactics

Out of the impenerable Sierra Maestra, where they had hidden for 13 months, poured the men of Cuban Rebel Chief Fidel Castro last week. Twenty miles out from the foothills, they surrounded the bustling suzar port of Manzanillo (pop. 100,000), attacked and halted Havana-bound trains and buses, burned automobiles, rice and sugar installations, then vanished at night-

Two days later, 15 miles to the cast, in the farming village of Veguitas (pop. 8,000), some 200 rebels, reportedly led by Castro himself, overran the village army post, grabbed food, scooped up the money in the post office, then withdrew after laying an ambush that trapped government armored cars rolling to the rescue.

Never had Castro taken such chances showed such strength. Ye this had of force probably grew out of frustration and disappointment. Castro was tired of waiting for the people to rise up to drive out Dictator Fulgencio Batista. Last week's attacks may well signal that his rebellion has entered a new tougher and riskier phase. From the hills Castro sent word; "Until now we have spared the cities. But now we realize we must carry the fight to the cities as well as the countryside."

#### VENEZUELA

Strongman's Troubles

Venezuelan Dictator-Pesident Marco Pérez Jimines serambled desperately to snatch back some of his waning authority and prestige. Last week he broke up a new plot masterminded by his longtime chief of staff. General Rômulo Fernández, 45, and bustled the general off to exile. At the same time, he partially reversed the humiliating Cabinet shuffle forced on him high and control of the miliating Cabinet shuffle forced on him high an Cabinet shuffle forced on him high an Cabinet shuffle forced on him high an Cabinet shuffle forced on him

night ago (TIME, Jan. 20). The dictator had little time to savor this success. Day after day, knots of rioting students raced through downtown Caracas, burning cars and chanting "Down signed by nearly 1,000 top-rank businessmen, professional men and artists, demanding an end to the police state. Against the demonstrators, the cops used the strongman's best brand of brutal force. But despite hundreds of arrests, school closings and screams of pain echoing through Security Police headquarters. Pérez Jiménez could not still the civilian unrest. At week's end reports filtered from Miraflores Palace that the officers who helped dump Fernández were pressing the dictator to slack off the oppression. Clearly, Pérez Jiménez' troubles were far from





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#### PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

At her Malibu Beach home in California, Actress Sarah Churchill, a pert 41, occupied herself one evening by pouring libations into herself and a torrent of waterfront epithets into her telephone. On the receiving end; several of Sarah's neighbors and the phone company. Then somebody called the cops. Sarah greeted them with a bristling query: "What the hell do you want?" The deputies were about to depart when Sarah, rum potion in hand, jumped into the patrol car, got comfy on one cop's lap. He later recalled: "She didn't get fresh, but she wouldn't get off. She kept talking about how London was going to bomb the U.S. and that there would always be an England, but she was not so sure about the U.S." After a short tussle the cops sadly decided that Sarah was a little more than tiddly, hauled her to the county jail where she sat dryly for five hours, waiting for bail, making Churchillian victory signs and denouncing "American justice." But next day Actress Churchill, hung over or not, gave a fine performance on NBC-TV's Matinee Theater as the star of Karel Capek's play, The Makropoulos Secret. Britain's press, riled by the ways of U.S. justice, trumpeted: "Sarah's Finest Hour!" Later, in a Malibu court, Sir Winston's daughter pleaded guilty to being drunk in a public place, paid a \$50 fine.

A coming-out soirce honoring the debut of the \$73.9 billion U.S. budget was staged in Washington's Sheraton-Park Hotel by Budget Director Percivol Brundege, Unbending more than is his wont, Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, in modified rustic garb, steered Mrs. Rocco Sicili-



SHERMAN ADAMS & PARTNER Do-si-dough.



BILLY GRAHAM & FAMILY\* Big hello.

ano, wife of a White House aide, through the galumphing podner-swinging of a square dance.

Out of the sports shadows popped baseball's Hall of Famer James Emory Foxx, 50, onetime slugging king and all round player of the Philadelphia Athletics and Boston Red Sox and second only to Babe Ruth in total home runs hit in his maior-league career (Ruth, 714; Foxx, 534). On his way from his Miami home to a Boston sports clambake, husky Iimmy Foxx stopped off in Manhattan and told newsmen that he has struck out financially. Said he: "I had pride, but pride's not much good when you're broke. Maybe I blew a lot of dough. That's my fault, But now all I want is a job so I can help my wife and three children." Even before "Old Double X" left for Boston, job offers began to roll in.

Winging back into the U.S. from his month-long trip and holiday visit with U.S. armed forces in the Far East, twinkly-eyed Froncis Cordinol Spellmon, 68, greeted newsmen at New York City's International Airport. He was soon informed that the Red-kept press of North pose of his journey, and called it the odyssey of a "capitalist spy," "Goody" thirped the cardinal blandly, "I will have to call on General McAuliffe for the answer?" to that!"

Before hopping off on a new crusade frough Mexico and seven other countries in the Caribbean and Central America. Exangelist Billy Gordom gave blessings and farewells to wife Ruth and his five children, including the newest Graham, three-day-old Nelson Edman, at their North Carolian home. With regret Crusader Graham crossed a two-week stay in Venezuela off his itinearry; a cable from his Venezuela off his itinearry a cable from his Venezuela off his itinearry a cable from his Venezuela off his itinearry; a cable from his Venezuela off her with the control of the cable from his Venezuela off her with the cable from his Venezuela off her with the cable from his Venezuela of his venezuela of her with the cable from his venezuela of his v

that he should steer clear of there until their country's political unrest subsides (see HEMISPHERE).

Ghana's Premier Kwame Nkrumah, already immortalized on Ghana's stamps, beamed in proud anticipation. In the vard of his public-works department in Accra lay some closely guarded packing cases. just arrived from Italy, Contents: the sections of a one-ton bronze statue of Nkrumah, guaranteed by his Finance Minister to have strained Ghana's state funds for less than \$112,000 (how much less was a state secret). The monument, twice as big as Nkrumah himself, will be unveiled on its pedestal in front of Parliament House in early March, will highlight festivities marking the first anniversary of Ghana's independence.

Bound for Moscow for what he hinted was a summit conference (probably with himself), Showman Mike Todd exhibited his wife, Cinemactress Elizobeth Taylor, to London reporters, then made a statement not likely to enchant his Soviet hosts: "I thought it might be a good idea to show off Liz to the Russians. It may undermine their whole structure!"

Two shaggy Himalayan mastiffs, not quite as big as Shetland ponies but just as playful, were on their way from the kingdom of Nepal to the White House, and had progressed to New Delhi last week. The mystery was whether the beasts were gifts intended for President Eisenhower or for White House Adviser Thomas E. Stephens, who last year indicated to U.S. Ambassador to India Ellsworth Bunker that he wanted to get two of the rare Sherpa dogs. Confusion soon prevailed in Nepal, where last week the government allowed that it was cheerfully assuming that "someone" in the White House wants the dogs and will take delivery.

\* Left to right: Wife Ruth with baby, Nelson; Franklin, 5; Ruth, 7; Virginia, 12; Anne, 9.



"Our IBM 705 was paying for itself in a few weeks and we had just scratched the surface..."

 John S. Woodbridge, Comptroller, Pan American World Airways, Inc., in an exclusive interview

### ACCOUNTING ENTERS THE JET AGE:

How can you find the best way of bringing the benefits of electronic data processing to your company? What does "electronics" require in the way of planning and personnel? What can a company expect in actual savings and benefits? You'll find the answers in the remarkable achievement of Pan American World Airways, the transportation industry's pioneer in electronic data processing. In this recorded discussion. John S. Woodbridge, Comptroller, and James McGuire, Assistant Comptroller—the men who spearheaded Pan Am's project—reveal the problems and practical solutions to a successful data processing program.

Let's start at the beginning. Why did you turn to high-speed electronics?

A Frankly, with our explosive increase in business, we had come so far and grown so fast that the saturation point for our existing accounting and record-keeping systems had been reached. At that point—it was early in 1954—we began exploring electronics seriously.

Were there many problems at that stage?

As Some, but we did know pretty well where we wanted of the analysis done before we started. We've had continuing cyclical reviews of our methods for many years now. When you've got those studies behind you, half your evaluation work for electronics is done.

Q. How did you go about finding a system best suited to your requirements?

We compared five different systems. Expandability
was typical of the features we looked for. We felt the
system we chose should be able to encompass further company growth with the simple addition of extra units. The
IBM 705 was just such a system.

Were there other factors—beyond features of the system itself—that affected your choice?

A yes, of course, Aside from satisfying ourselves that the equipment would meet our needs, we looked into such things as the educational and service programs of the manufacturer. How well could he train our people? How well-trained were his own people? We looked into the extent and nature of his systems experience and know-how. IBM scored highly in all these areas.

After you chose the IBM 705, what was the next step?

A Programming, You may be supprised to learn we did this job ourselves—with BIM's help, of course. We felt on safer ground training some of our own people than in history outside programmers who would first have to be tanglit our business. Experience has borne out the wisdom of this approach. But here's a key point: we took only our top people—our department heads—for the job. There were



McGuire: "When you're comparing electronic systems, you've got to look at the manufacturer's know-how and service facilities, too."



### THE PAN AM STORY

about ten altogether. They went to IBM program school for four weeks, and then went to work. In effect, we locked them up and said, "Don't come out until the job is done."

Q. How did they work out?

A Very well. Our programs—in fact the entire operation
—went off without any major hitches. That was in
May, 1956. Since then, there has been continued growth in
the company and in accounting volume, yet we haven't had
to enlarge the department.

Are there further savings and benefits you can point to?

A. Plenty. We're now handling—on just one-and-a-half shifts—a number of major applications, ranging from



Woodbridge: "It's much more than just an accounting machine. It's a management machine."

payroll through inventory analysis to "paper jet flying," In a typical area—monthly passenger accounting and control—we cut a 4,000-hour job down to 140 hours. And right off the bat, we picked up \$350,000 a year in interest by our ability to process bills for the airline clearing houses in two days instead of in two weeks.

You mentioned applications other than accounting.
What about these?

A They're interesting by-products of our electronic accounting equipment, and they don't take up much
machine time . . . yet they have tremendous potential for us.
Take this "page reje" application we spoke of. Our register feed into the 705 such data as distances between cities, nunway lengths, and weather factors. Against this way the characteristics of new jet aircraft, and the 705 produce the characteristics of new jet aircraft, and the 705 produce —among other vital data—the cost per ton-mule for each type of plane under different cruising conditions. We can know in advance which of these aircraft will pay of best for us. The 705 does in one-half hour what would have taken months and months of manual calculation.

You installed this IBM 705 for accounting. How did you get into these other areas?

A That's just the point. This 705 is much more than an accounting machine. It's a management machine. All you have to do is expose your people to the potential of electronic data processing—and before you know it, you have more good ideas for using it to improve internal operations than you ever thought possible.



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#### MEDICINE

#### Two Pints a Month

Helen Maysey was a sickly baby. She had a stubborn anemia that did not respond to treatment with iron and vitamins. By the time she was three, doctors found her spleen enlarged, decided that this versatile organ, which both makes and destroys blood cells, was overdoing the destructive part of its job, Surgeons took out her spleen. That gave only temporary relief, and Helen had to have repeated transfusions to keep her stock of red blood cells anywhere near normal. When she was ten, doctors figured that Helen had about two months to live, That was 17 years ago, but she fooled them. Later, a surgeon, removing her gall bladder at St. Louis' Christian Hospital, found seven satellite spleens scattered through her body, hopefully took them all out.

Helen was kept in the Mothers and Babies' Home attached to the hospital so that she could have continuous medical care, frequent lab tests, and the evernecessary transfusions. As she grew up, Helen helped with the vounger children. worked in the office, developed a cheery personality that belied her tenuous hold on life. Every two months (in recent years) she has received four pints of blood, a half-pint on alternate days to cut down the severity of her chills-andfever reaction to transfusions. She has responded surprisingly well to the transfusion routine. "It still hurts, but I'm a good girl about it," she says. Understandably, Helen was poster girl for the 1956 American Red Cross blood drive.

Last week, after 1,868 days in the hospital, off and on (the hospital figures the cost of all this free care at \$36,062.15), and after 1,539 transfusions of blood donated by the Red Cross, Helen Maysey, 27, married Shirley (Red) Andrus, 36, an



HELEN MAYSEY & HUSBAND
For life and love, 1,539 transfusions.

electrician. Although her disease has many of the earmarks of Mediterranean anemia, which appears in successive generations in Italy and eastern Mediterranean countries, there is no history of this anemia in her family, no evidence whether she would pass it on to her children.

#### Cutter in Court

The experts had just pronounced the Salk anti-polio vaccine both safe and effective. Three years ago. University of California Psychologist Robert M. Gotts-danker was delighted when he succeeded in getting one of the first shots for daughter Anne Elizabeth's, Equally happy was Engineer Charles Phipps of Monrovia (near Los Angeles), who got a shot for his son James Randall, 15 months is on James Randall, 15 months on Ja

Within a fortnight, the joy gave way to anguish. The Gotsdanker and Phipps youngsters, like 77 others inoculated with vaccine made by Berkeley's Cutter Laboratories, came down with polio.\*\* Live virus was found in six fol 71 Cutter vaccine batches. The U.S. Public Health the cause of the dieses in proping erting shots from the six batches was the vaccine itself, promptly tightened up its previously hit-or-miss testing methods to make sure that no more live virus got

Nothing Left? Last week, little Anne Gottsdanker was in Alameda County Superior Court; she was paralyzed in both legs, had a heavy brace on one, Randy Phipps dangled a severely disabled left arm, For 27 days, a jury of eight women and four men under Judge Thomas J. Ledwich had heard reams of technical testimony to help them decide: Was the children's polio caused by the vaccine? Was there live virus in the vaccine? If so, was Cutter negligent in letting it get through? Was there, with every ampoule of vaccine, an "implied warranty" that the preparation was safe? On their answers hung suits for \$300,000 by the Gottsdankers, \$65,000 by the Phippses,

For the jury, the first two answers were easy: yes on both counts. The issue of negligence developed into a long-distance battle between two giants of medical science. From Pittsburgh came a massive. 142-page deposition by Vaccinventor Jonas E. Salk, called by the plaintiffs' resourceful, aggressive Attorney Melvin ("King of Torts") Belli (pronounced bell-eye). Though Dr. Salk expressed no overt criticism of Cutter, if the jury believed him it had to conclude that something went wrong at Cutter. For Salk stuck doggedly to his view that the killing of polio virus with formaldehyde solution to make a safe vaccine is a "firstorder reaction" and that its progress and its end point (when there should be not a single particle of live virus left) can be

As did 125 close contacts (mostly kin) of those who got the vaccine. There were eleven deaths. Vaccine from Wyeth Laboratories was suspected of causing several cases of polio but no live virus was found in it.



ANNE GOTTSDANKER & MOTHER For live virus, \$131,500.

predicted and plotted with a straight-line graph on logarithmic paper.

The trouble, he conceded, is that only the amount of virus killed during the first few days can be measured; after that, there is so little left alive that it may not be detectable. But, he insisted, it goes on the reason of the control of the co

No Straight Line? The University of California's famed Virologist Wendell M. Stanley took sharpest issue with Salk, A Nobel Prizewinner himself for original work in crystallizing viruses. Stanley flatly denied Salk's theory that formaldehyde kills polio virus particles in a neat, straight-line fashion, "I have seen many times where the curve does not follow that theory," he said-and not only in his own laboratory, but also in big vaccine factories. As for the testing methods before the "incident." Dr. Stanley declared: "In the light of subsequent knowledge, they were grossly inadequate." The implication; given the testing methods then in force plus a basically unpredictable method of vaccine-making, things could go wrong without any negligence.

The juroes took two days to decide despite their admiration for Dr. Salk took Dr. Stanley's word that the testing methods were more to blame than Cutter. They voted, 10 to 2, that Cutter had not been guilty of negligence "under the conditions prevailing at the time." Even though they protested that the law of warranty as spelled out for them by the warranty as spelled out for them by the transport of the standard transport of the



Coin divers at Nassau-action for the new Kodak Medallion 8 Movie Camera, Turret f/1.9.

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to the Gottsdankers and \$15,800 to the Phippses. As Cutter's attorneys got set to appeal, 44 others claiming to be victims of Cutter vaccine prepared to press suits totaling about \$10,000,000.

#### Sequel

Two weeks after a daring, touch-andooperation to replace a diseased part of his aorta (TIME, Jan. 13), six-year-old David Fleming Jr. received the press at St. Francis Hospital in Roslyn, N.Y. Photographers got appealing shots, reporters



PATIENT FLEMING
A line from the heart.

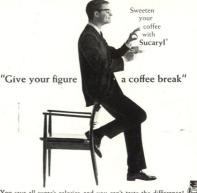
got one quote: "I want to go home." Two days later David was out of bed for the first time, had better circulation than before the operation. Doctors expected to let him go home within a fortnight.

#### Pain in the Foot

Foot doctors began to be called chiropolists in the sikn century—just why is not certain.\* Down the years they have winced as though somebody had stepped on their corns when patients mispronunced the first syllable "sheer" or confused them with chiropractors. The book has among them were bothered, too, to find that If, W. Fowler in his Modern English & Legge wassibly called the word child the confusion of the c

Last week the National Association of Chiropodists changed its name to American Podiatry Association, hoped that victims of corns, calluses and ingrown toenails would begin calling the nation's 8,000 foot doctors 'podiatrists' (foot healers). To most patients the new name, like the old symptom, would be a pain in the foot,

\* The word may come from a combination of χείρ (hand) or χείρουργός (surgeon) with ποῦς, ποδ- (foot), or from χειροπόδης (having chapped feet).



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#### THE PRESS

#### Yanked

The U.S. press, which abounds in advice to readers on their physical, mental and marital symptoms, spurned their dental troubles until 1056 when a young (32), crew-cut Cinemati dentist named Peter Garvin decided to fill the cavity. Three months after its first appearance in Co-lumbus? Ohio State Journal (circ. 86,834), Dentist Garvin's column (title: "Your Dentist Garvin'



Julianne Baker
Columnist Garvin
More pull than Presley.

Teeth") was picked up by General Features Corp. and offered to newspapers across the U.S.

Five months later, when Dentist Garwin's home-town Clincimat I Times-Star (157,409) started running his bylined weekly column and published a picture and thumbnail sketch of its author, the Cincinnati Dental Society objected that "Your Teeth" was a "weekly advertisement" and this violated its code per ment, and this violated its code of twelveman council voted to extract his membership card.

Last week the Cincinnati dentists held a closed membership meeting to hear Peter Garvin's appeal. By expelling him, argued Garvin, his fellow dentists denied him the agriculture of the control of the control of the sion" (a right which is profitably exercised by such famed columnist—M.D.s. as Chicago's Herman Bundesen and Walter Alvares.) Nor have dental society officials which frequently urge "consultation with your family dentist." By a margin of only five votes (7) to 741 Dentist Garvin's Collegues voted onoscheles to sustain his

Dentist Garvin vowed to appeal his case to the state and national dental societies and the courts, if necessary. His

column, ballyhooed by General Features.

("More rader interest than a) politics, b) baseball, c) Elvis Presley, d) canals, or ol. Marilyn Monree, cominstel?"), is running in about 50 papers. Meanwhile, the Des Moines Register and Tribme Syndianes, estimated the self-state of the se

#### Newspaperman's Newspaper

"All successful newspapers," declaimed uperulous, bellicose H. L. Mencken, "are ceaselessly querulous and bellicose." The most conspicuous exception to Mencken's consideration of the construction of the con

Balancing Fact. Fifty years old this year, and firmly fixed as one of the world's most respected dailies, the dignified Monitor permits itself the one gentle brag that it publishes "everything that a well-informed person should know." Since 90% of its press run is mailed to subscribers in the U.S. and 120 other countries, Boston's Monitor ("An International Daily Newspaper") has no truck with trivia, concentrates instead on solid, staffwritten interpretative reporting that its editors expect will still be relevant days or weeks later. For this reason, the Monitor gets the ultimate tribute of the news profession: its subscribers include 4.000 editors and newspapers throughout the world, some of whom pay as much as \$1,000 a year to have their copies airmailed (worldwide, first-class-mail subscription rate: \$18).

To a large extent the Monitor's excellence derives from Editor Erwin Dain Canham, 53, veteran newspaperman who has little but scorn for the artificial "ob jectivity" that cloaks the superficiality of much news writing. Says "Spike" Canham: "We believe that the balancing fact should be attached directly to the misleading assertion. News interpretation, with all its hazards, is often safer and wiser than printing the bare news alone. Nothing can be more misleading than the unrelated fact, just because it is a fact and hence impressive." Example: during the rise of the late Ioe McCarthy, the Monitor was one of the few U.S. dailies that consistently and searchingly matched the balancing facts against the Wisconsin Senator's strident fictions.

"Passed-On Mules." If the churchowned Monitor does not always attain its ideal balance, it is because it agrees with

the Christian Scientists who comprise 85% of its readership (and 90% of its staff) that disease, death and violence are mortal "errors." Thus the Monitor gives only token coverage to top medical stories such as the Salk vaccine; it sterally downplays disaster and crime. It shuns error-prone society and show-business chitchtat and runs the world's tereset oblitatries (omitting the cause of death and names of

Under gentle, scholarly Spike Canham, the Monitor has shucked many of its old customs, become lighter and brighter. Of late it has run stories about such longtaboo topics as organized crime, prostitution and homosexuality, not infrequently reports that a person has died rather than "passed on"-a sharp departure from World War I days when, it is related, a hard-pressed correspondent, described a battlefield littered with "passed-on mules." When it comes to profit, the Monitor has netted only \$260 in the past 15 years; it firmly excludes a long list of advertisers it does not condone (e.g., whiskies, tobacco, patent medicines, coffee, tea) and refuses to run any ad containing the abbreviation "Xmas." Unpolluted Prose, As decreed by

Unpolluted Prose. As decreed by Founder Eddy, who from its first issue vowed to serve "the better class of people everywhere," the *Monitor* maintains "a steady flow of dispatches designed to



EDITOR CANHAM
No truck with trivia.

pierce the fog of confusion and the discitates of prejudice," has won 89 journalistic awards—most of them, including at 1930 Pullure for Edmund Stevens' recoverage, With seven "overseas" bureaus —the Monitor considers "foreign" a derogatory word—it has one of the best easoned corps of foreign correspondents were the proposed of the proposed of the confusion of the year London Staffer John May: "What I write, they print—and for almest any



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newspaperman, this is a consummation devoutly to be wished for and less and less likely to be consummated."

Though its pay scale is frugal, the Monitor also attracts a high class of newsman. Many, like NBC Commentator Joseph Harsch and New York Herald Tribune Pundit Roscoe Drummond, go inevitably to better jobs. But the average service is 15 years for the 115 Monitor atflers who work in its catheral-hushed city room, where they turn out prose unposted by cigar smoke, gin fumes or

#### Long-Play Needle

Polish journalists believing that limited freedom is better than none, have carefully avoided open hattle with the ruling Communist Party. They have been sorely provoked nonetheless. Soon after the government's suppression of the free-swinging youth magazine Po Protus (Thus. Oct. 4) last fall, party censors salted liberal wounds by smothering at birth a new intellectual magazine name Europe.

Last week the tension between writer and commissar stretched even tighter. The party decided to turn the independent minded daily Standar Modyck (Standar Modyck) (Standar) of Vouth) into a house organ for the call the stretch of the standard of Vouth) into a house organ for the party Scultural Commission, bluntly warred the party's Cultural Commission, bluntly warred the press that censorship will be considered the stretch of the stretch

The only publication in Poland that seems immune to party lockjaw is a twelve-page satirical weekly with the apt twelve-page satirical weekly with the apt and of Sapikh (Needles), Garshly print-ed on cheap paper, cocky, 24-year-old Sapikh (Pronounced "shpeekly") sticks its needles into Communist hides from Moscow to Warsaw. In a carton deriding the cultural isolation of Leon Kruczkowski and other hacks on the party's Try-bona Literacka (Literary Tribune), Sapid it this month depited three self-pitying at this month depited three self-pitying but this month depited three self-pitying Caption: "The Trybona Literacka Lonely Hearts Ball."

One reason for Sepülü's durability is that many of its best-known staffers, including Cartoon Editor (and Co-Founder) Eryk Lipinski, 40, have long been Communists or fellow travelers and know intuitively how deep they can sink their shafts. In a country that has long suffered satirists more willingly than reporters, Popular in the propular sufficient that Sepülü is so popular sufficient that Sepülü is so popular sufficient su

The weekly is also a harsh critic of the West, but to Poles, in their dogged, rearguard struggle for democracy, Spillit's sharpest needless are reserved for Comsand their control of the structure of the control of the structure of the structure



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— General Thomas S. Power, Commander in Chief, Strategic Air Command,

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Sydney Morning Hero CHAMPION GONZALES Bloodied,

#### Tight Tour

The winds in Wellington, New Zealand, last week were every bit as bad as their reputation, and the visiting tennists were every bit as good. Despite blastering west-every bit as good. Despite blastering west-every bit as good. Despite blastering west-every bit as good of the property of the work of the work of the work of the property of the work of th

store accusioned to calculating the process, Old Campaigner Gonales came out alread, 6-3, 6-3, But the victory gave match content of the content of the content match contest and search and the content and is planned to wander all over the world. So close is the competition that next day in Christchurch, Lew zeroed in on the base line and pounded Pancho's backhand so aggressively that he evened the score in straight sets, 6-4, 7-5.

Remembering Lew's sad debut last year, when he first took King Jake Kramer's shilling (\$125,000 worth, to be exact) and was whipped by almost every pro he played, a few cynical sports suggested that last week's tight tennis was all an act. But no one with decent eyesight took the sneers seriously; the matches were too tough, too tense to be the least bit phony. In Sydney a fine two-hour contest of four sets sent Pancho to the showers with an aching forearm muscle and a stomach tied in knots. In Adelaide, Pancho's tennistoughened hands took such a beating that he lost in five sets and left the court with three fingers bleeding. Next day, heckled by a pro-Hoad crowd, Pancho slammed a ball out of the stadium when a linesman's call went the wrong way. He snarled at a slow-moving ball boy, gulped a handful of salt tablets, and finally took out his explosive anger on Hoad. His blistering serves kicked too high and hard

#### SPORT

to be handled. He got his racket up to almost all of Lew's astonishing stop volleys, and somehow he kept up the incredible pressure until he won the wearing marathon, 11-13, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5.

maration, 11-13, 0-3, 3-9, 0-3-7-5.
Said former Aussie Davis Cupper
Adrian Quist: "Their sole aim seemed to
or play is hetter standard
or play is hetter standard
or play is hetter standard
solid Hoad, who is only too happy to explain how he has hopped up his game to
match the wondrous power of Gonzales:
"I'm hitting harder, flatter, trying to drive
the other man to the base line, Either he
can slam a hot one down the sideline or
he can go for a cross-court drive. Now I
always cover that sideline."

This type of percentage tennis is something Hoad learned from Promoter Kramer. At week's end it was still paying off for him as he beat Pancho, 6-4, 6-3, 8-6, to take a 6-5 lead on the tour. It was obviously paying off for Big Jake too. As he counted crowd after capacity crowd, he happily predicted that he would come home with a whopping profit of \$22,000.

#### Just for the Kicks

With short, precise kicks, the five forwards tied up the goalie with a network of passes, then finished him off with low, whistling boots. When the intractity mismatch in St. Louis, Mo. was over last week, the Kutis Undertakers had routed when the work of th



Undertakers Rooney & Kutis
Booted.



Sydney Morning H CHALLENGER HOAD Blistered,

national amateur and open titles. This year, lively as ever, they have won all 16 of their regular season games. Short, mild Tom Kutis, a St. Louis undertaker who gets his mind off his work by sponsoring athletic teams, could not be happier about his boys. 'I'm 55," says Kutis, 'and association with these younger fellows has kept me feeling a whole lot younger.'

Home-Town Boys. The Kutis Funeral Home first became a soccer patron 15 years ago when some boys asked it to sponsor their team, Fearing mayhem, Kutis and his father gloomily agreed, saw their stark pessimism confirmed when a boy broke his leg before even a ghoul was scored. They dropped the team, but five years ago Tom Kutis decided to try again, He built his championship team exclusively from home-town St. Louis boys, although at times he has hired a European coach. "We don't import players," says Kutis. "St. Louis boys fit in better with our aggressive, open game." Luckily for Kutis, St. Louis is one of the strongest American centers for a game that is Europe's No. 1 sport, has leagues in both the parochial and public school systems. To feed talent into his championship

To feed talent into his championship club, Kutis has a farm system of three teams (one for adults, one for teen-agers, one for youngsters from seven to ten). Branching out, ex-Amateur Infielder Kutis also sponsors 41 bowling teams, six baseball teams, two girls' softball teams, and one girls' basketball team. In all it costs him \$5,5000 a year.

To Kutis the championship soccer team alone is worth the price, even though none of his Undertakers undertake, Best of the lot is Center Forward Bob Rooney, 27, a best-pounding St. Louis cop. who was a crack high school footbill player and for five seasons a baseball farm hand for the Cardinals. Soccer. asys Rooney, gives him the biggest boot: "It's the speed and the pretty pass work and the extra

# MY CLOSEST SHAVE by Pat Flaherty 1956 Indianapolis Speedway Wil



"My closest shave was at Indianapolis in 1983," says Pat Flaherty, 1986 Indianapolis winner. "The track temperature that day hit 125' and the exhaust funes hung right down on the speedway. I was going into the north turn at 130 mph when the funes got me. I blacked out, hit the outside concrete fence, and skidded along for 120 feet. The car was demolished, my helmet was form off, my safety belt

broke – but I didn't break a single bone!"

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#### **Colgate Instant Shave**

little amount of roughness. I'm talking about really topnotch teams, though. Most people in this country see sandlot games that just look like a lot of people kicking each other."

Local Equivalent. With Rooney directing the attack, the Kutis Undertakers have held their own against such jonkerteering German clubs as Augsburg and Nürnberg. "We've been told that we're the equivalent of a first-division professional team in Europe." Kutis reports.

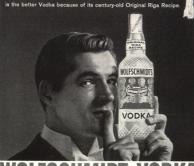
In his soccer teams Kutis has found some of the glamour he longed for when he got a job with the St. Louis Past-Dispatch and bucked to become a reporter. But after he finally got his chance to core a story, he quit because reporting to have," turned to his father's undertaking business instead. Conveniently, what's good for Kutis' morale is good for his pockethook; his soccer team puts his best foot forward. You can't advertise much that the process of the process of

#### 69c Scoreboard

¶ It took the Dodgen' President Walter O'Malley five consecutive days of negotiation and four considerably different "final offers" before he managed to rent a Los Angeles home for his footloose ball club. The site: the monstrous (10.7,35 Seats) L.A. Coliseum. The price, to be paid to the city and county of Los Angeles and to the state of California: \$200,000 a year for 10.58 And 19.59, plus 10.9% of the gate, and all concession profits for the first nine games of each season following an opening games of each season following an opening

series with the San Francisco Giants. @ Breaking the 880-vd, and 800-meter freestyle swimming records (TIME, Jan. 20) was so easy for Australia's Latvian Immigrant Jon Konrads, 15, that the tireless teen-ager barely paused for breath before splashing back into North Sydney's Olympic pool and churning past four more marks. He finished the 440-yd, grind in 4:25.9, which was a 400-meter record as well. He sprinted 220 yds. in 2:04.8, setting a new 200-meter mark in the process. Sticking to the same old style-loafing off the pace until the last lap and then spurting to the tape-Villanova's Irish Olympian Ron Delany stuck to the same old habit of winning mile races, Ron opened the 1958 track season at the Massachusetts K. of C. Games by coming home six yards in front of Chicago's Phil Coleman in a Games record 4:05

Q'Ausy's Football Cootb Eddie Erdelat.
Q'Ausy's Football Cootb Eddie Erdelat.
played fast and loose with his new five-year contract just long enough to scout the football factory out at Texas A, & M. Like half a dozen others before him, including Michigan State's Duffy Daugherty and former Notre Dame Coach Frank Leahy, Eddie looked over the high-priced proposition and decided to leave. While Eddie went home to make his peace with the Naval Academy, Texas Governor Plantel took note of the Aggies' seven coaches, and, just like an angry alumnus, demanded a full report.



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#### RELIGION

#### Church in Suburbia

"We've been on so many retreats lately," said a Glenview, Ill. housewife last week, "that I'm beginning to feel like retreating myself." The kind of retreat she was talking about—a program full of organized "activities"-would not have been recognizable to most U.S. Christians of a generation ago. But her Glenview Community Church, and the faith it fosters, is symptomatic of a kind of Protestantism that is burgeoning in the suburban nondenominational churches all over the U.S. The International Council of Community Churches now has 217 members, estimates that there are at least more than 1,500 other community



PASTOR RITCHIE & CHARGES
With hot-rods, God's love.

churches in the U.S.—many of them, like Glenview, dedicated to the new-time religion.

Glenview Community Church has no simple pastor with assistants but a "team ministry" of four clergymen, all equal in authority. Their church is a believe-asyou-like, worship-as-you-please fellowship of searchers, and the ministers' language often sounds less religious than sociological. Christians should develop a "relationcal. Christians should develop a "relationout their potential"; name them "to live out their potential"; and the church is "developmental-task-oriented" and its beliefs are "anchored but open-ended."

The open end is filled with dozens of beaver-busy organizations in a daily boil of dances, pageants, picnics—holding "buzz sessions," helping out with "sicking" (i.e., sick calls) and organizing "caserole brigades." There are hunting and fishing groups, a men's discussion group named The Carpenters ("they try to face real realities"), a Woman's Association, a

boys' hot-rod group, "family festivals," camps for all ages, a radio program, a chatty church newspaper, ten choirs ("sino! sino! sino!" says a recruiting pamphlet). In a recent sermon, one minister ruefully quoted a newcomer as saying to another: "I guess I'll have to join that danned church to get acquainted."

Real Fellowship. Glenview Community Church is 17 years old, and when Congregationalist Minister Robert Edgar went there in 1941, it had only 50 members in a community of 2,000 people. Today the community has mushroomed to 16,000, and the church estimates its adult membership at 2,000, with an additional 1,500 who have not yet joined but take part in church activities. Some 2,200 youngsters engage the full-time efforts of two of the four ministers-Methodistordained Clinton Ritchie, who handles the teen-agers and Baptist-ordained Theophilus Ringsmuth, who concentrates on the youngsters below the seventh grade, also has "primary responsibility" for the fami-

lies of his moppets. Concern for the young begins in the "cradle room" for children from two months to three years. The big red-bricked, white-columned church building has a "cry room," where parents can take restive children and continue to watch services through a huge plate-glass window. Beyond the cradle and cry rooms, youngsters are drawn into a constant round of activities from canoeing instruction to communion classes. Most remarkable of these are the retreats. At a "winter changeover" retreat a few weeks ago, 70 eighth-grade boys and girls piled into two buses-along with skis, sleds and skates-and headed for a three-day stay at a Y.M.C.A. camp on Lake Geneva, Wis. Counselors organized them with jolly efficiency ("9 p.m., Vespers; 9:30 p.m., bed-warming; next day, 7:30 a.m., hit the pavement! 8 a.m.,

breakfast, snow fun, etc.").

What Pastor Ritchie calls "directed meditation"—with film strips and record-ings—included such programs as "How Honest Are You?" and "Do You Dig down right in the middle of the consent and paper hats. A single candle was burning. We sat for ten or 15 minutes, thinking about what the old year had meant to us and what the new year could mean. We thought about the meaning of the candle left. That was God's love—it made our place. As we looked at the candle, it made a fellowship out of us."

Fellowship is so much the order of the day that the opposite feeling needs artificial demonstration. At one retreat, by way of making teen-agers "live problems," Ritchie selected a group who did not know each other and left them out of through the properties of the properties of the moderstand the experience of loneliness.

Self-Service Communion. Ritual at Glenview is elastic, but in general there are three phases to each service: "Adoration to God," including an opening hymm; "Communion with God," including reading of the Scripture, an anthem, silent prayer and the sermon; "Defication to God." including the offertory, doxology, communion is as free as its theology (f.e., God, Christ, the Bible, each understood as the individual sees fit). Communion tables are set in the chancel, and parishinores come forward and serve themselves, come forward and serve themselves, this table," says. Pastor Earth Sees. The parishinores in the communication of the communication

Glenview's ministers are sensitive to the criticism that their brand of religion is theologically thin, too much concerned with fun and games. Says Pastor Ringsmuth: "The average conception is that a suburban church sees religion as a way to get you something. But suburban churches are concerned with things far deeper than this, because people in prosperous Suburbia discover that their real wants aren't satisfied by material things. They look for answers to questions like who they are. what they are doing here, what kind of a relationship they can have with their Creator. Only in Suburbia, where so many material dreams have come true, can a church face real probing like this,

#### DANCING FOR THE GODS

SIVA, the Creator-Destroyer of Hindusim's trinity, once stood on a demon and with one of his four arms began to shake a little hand drum. To the beat of this rhythm Siva moved his body, and with his movement the world took shape; he danced on and on until creation was completed.

Always and almost everywhere, dancing has accompanied religion. The Egyptians danced for their sacred bull, and the Babylonians danced in their temples and processions. King David "danced before the Lord with all his might" [18 Sanuel Hebrews danced in their Del Testament Hebrews danced in their Derecks danced in honor of Apollo, of Pan, of Artemis, and in the extratile so Diomysus. In Islam, the Mevlevi dervishes still dance in patterns designed to expound costic laws as well as to achieve a state of inner peace, and the patterns designed to expound costic laws as well as to achieve a state of inner peace, in the Christian West—probably the last

in the Christian West—probably the last to use it regularly are the all-but-extinct Shakers. But, as shown on these pages, among the peoples of Asia dancing is still an organic and important part of religion; each step and gesture, even a finger's tilt, each step and gesture, even a finger's tilt, ing. Costumes are designed according to ancient and elaborate convention: in a classic Indian dance drama called Kathakali, the makeup alone often takes from early morning until late in the afternoon. East ranges from the Kathakali's causeless



HIGH-LEAPING CEYLONESE DANCERS, in breastplates, hats and jingling ornaments of beaten silver and beads, display acrobatic skill during enactment of Buddhist stories in vigorous Kandyan dance, part of temple service at Amunugama.

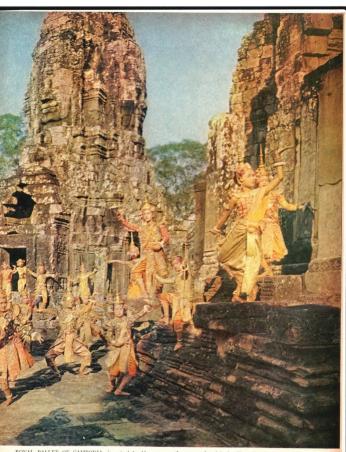


DEVIL DANCER, as Demon of Vengeance, performs with torch while reciting Buddhist verses to cast out devils from the sick in south Ceylon village.



SPIRIT DANCE, called Nat Pwé, coupled with offering of fruit (on table), is held by Burmese at lake near Rangoon to appease angry spirits or seek favor of a god.





ROYAL BALLET OF CAMBODIA, in spired headdresses and jeweled costumes, performs Ramayana-based dances among

13th century ruins of Angkor Thom. Dancers wear masklike expressions, convey all emotion by movement of hands and body.





TRANCE DANCE, climax of Balinese good v. evil drama, begins as

fighting men of benevolent demon, Barong, attack vicious Rangda.

BALINESE WITCH, the wicked Rangda, appears through temple gate at start of dance representing conflict between good and evil.

SHINTO SHRINE of Itsuku-shima, on island in Japan's Inland Sea, is setting for classical Bugaku, dance form of

prayer imported from China. Priest (below), addressing Sea God, postures ferociously to frighten away enemies.





BLACK MAGIC of Rangda's white cloth makes her invisible to her enemies, who turn sharp krisses on themselves.



FRENZIED FIGHTERS fall in trance, from which priest in white (left, rear) will restore them with holy water.



MANIPURI RAS LILA, marked by graceful turning and swaying of Indian dancers in stiff, circular skirts, portrays

blissful joys of Hindu mythology's Krishna, danced by girl (left), Radha, a mortal he loved (right), and milkmaids.





MUSIC

thunder of drums (the drummers work in relays) to the Burmese Zat Pwé orchestra of a dozen varied instruments-teakwood xylophones, ivory horns, cymbals, Whether the dances tell stories of the gods, as do the Kathakali, seek to divine answers, like Burma's spirit dancers, or combat evil, like Ceylon's Devil dancers, the worshipers of the East continue Siva's sacred swaving.

#### African Christianity

Christianity in Africa entered a new phase last week; for the first time in the two centuries that missionaries have been sowing the Gospel seed among the continent's jungles, veldts and hills, the Protestant churches of Africa met together. Some 200 leaders gathered for a ten-day All-Africa Church Conference at St. Anne's Anglican Girls' School at

Ibadan, Nigeria. The delegates came from 21 African countries, from French, English, Belgian and Portuguese colonies, from such independent states as Ghana, Sudan, Egypt, Ethiopia Liberia and the Union of South Africa, They included Methodists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Episcopalians, Dutch Reformed and "soldiers" of the Salvation Army. The ten days they spent together aired out many a mind that had been shut up in tribal parochialism, Said Anglican Archdeacon Erisa K. Masaba: "We in Uganda don't accept the Christians from our neighboring territory of Kenya as real Christians, For me it is a surprise to see members of different churches worshiping together here, and from now on I'm going to look at the Kenya Christians as just the same as ourselves.

Two Roman Catholic priests were present as observers. Also on hand were Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft, General Secretary of the World Council of Churches, and Dr. John Mackay, honorary chairman of the International Missionary Council. South African Novelist Alan (Cry the Beloved Country) Paton was pamed one of a five-man committee to explore ways and means of developing the Ibadan conference into a continuing association

Major problems discussed centered around African sex and marriage customs such as the importance of the "brideprice" and the practice of female circumcision. Some delegates advised against moving too fast in eliminating either, on grounds that to most Africans the bride price is the most tangible token of a

-marriage and that uncircumcised girls under present circumstances find it almost impossible to get anyone within their own tribes to marry them. "Hasty action, said one delegate, "will only create new problems-problems of husbandless women roaming the streets."

Delegates reported that Islam is making strong strides among Africans in competition with Christianity, Warned Anglican Bishop Solomon Odutola of Eastern Nigeria: "The spirit behind Islam is 'What shall I do to be saved?' The average person prefers Islam's simple answer of what to do. It appeals to him more than Christianity's deeper and more complicated method of what to be, to be saved."

#### Barber at the Met

In a nameless northern country, in a mansion like a padded hearse, a "lady of great beauty" sat winter after snowy winter waiting for the man she loved. The great gates were barred, the chandeliers were dimmed, and all through the drafty house the mirrors were draped against the reflected evidence of her advancing age.

This faded Victorian dreamscape is the setting of Vanessa, first opera by Symphonist (Adagio for Strings) Samuel Barber and the first new American work produced by the Metropolitan Opera in a decade.\* who promptly seduces Vanessa's niece Erika. From there on the plot seems to thunder toward a traditional deathbed climax: Vanessa falls in love with Anatol. they announce their engagement, and pregnant Erika rushes out into the bitter, stormy night. Yet death and destruction are sidetracked. Though Erika has a miscarriage, she survives her night in the snow; Anatol and the unsuspecting Vanessa depart for a new life in Paris. In a familiar living-death type of ending (recalling Eugene O'Neill's Mourning Becomes Electra and Henry James's Washington Square), the big house is shut



SINGERS ELIAS & STEBER IN "VANESSA" Life in a velvet-tufted hearse.

With last week's opening-night audience, at least, it was a direct hit. Composer Barber's Vanessa failed to be intensely moving or to spring any musical or dramatic surprises, but it could still lav claim to being the best U.S. opera yet staged at the Metropolitan.

Living Death. The results might have been even more impressive if the librettist had written the score instead of the book. The librettist (and stage director): Composer Gian Carlo (The Saint of Bleecker Street) Menotti, who writes the words for his own rousing operas, this time undertook to serve as librettist to his longtime friend Sam Barber. Menotti's yarn is like a pulse-bumping 19th century melodrama that lacks the courage of its afflictions. The lover, when he finally arrives, is not the man Vanessa was waiting for, but his son Anatol, a fatally charming young man

\* The last one was Bernard Rogers' The Warrior (1947). The Met has produced 19 other U.S. works, none of which has gone into the repertory. The three most successful: Deems Taylor's son (1931), and Louis Gruenberg's Emperor

again, the mirrors are covered once more. and Erika sits brooding before the fire;

"Now it is my turn to wait. In addition to providing fine flashes of humor and plenty of surefire scenes. Librettist Menotti seems intent on making the point that as soon as a dream is realized it is destroyed; waiting and hoping are the whole of life, Composer Barber, 47, had to do a good deal of waiting himself. Menotti wrote the libretto in intermittent stretches over an 18-month period ("At one point," says Barber, "he left Anatol standing in a drafty doorway in deep winter for months"). Barber himself named the leading character after scanning a What-to-call-your-baby book entitled Name This Child.

Soaring Intensity. To Menotti's tale, Composer Barber fitted a polished, luxuriant score, long on technique but short on fresh ideas. Its chief merits are showy orchestration and dazzling vocal writing owing much to the knowledge of singing that Barber picked up as a onetime voice student (baritone) at Philadelphia's Curtis Institute. The opera's vocal line is sometimes pale and fragile (Erika's Must

the Winter Come So Soon?), sometimes sweetly melodic (Under the Willow Tree), sometimes flaring in a soaring intensity that lifts the characters out of the Gothic web of the plot. For the parting scene in Act IV, Composer Barber wrote a gorgeously colored quintet (To Leave, To Break), as fine as anything in contemporary opera.

The Met's lavish production of Vanessa is wrapped up in a velvet-tufted, purple-and-crimson package by Designer Cecil Beaton, is immensely aided by Dimitri Mitropoulos' luminous conducting. The first-rate cast: Eleanor Steber, who was hurriedly called on several weeks ago to substitute for ailing Soprano Sena Jurinac in the title role: Tenor Nicolai Gedda as

Beneath a striped canopy, Balanchine marshaled 41 dancers wearing spangled tutus and brass-buttoned coats loaded with a fruit salad of stars, medals and epaulets (famed Costumer Karinska, who traditionally arrives, cavalrylike, just as Balanchine is about to burn, outdid herself by producing the outfits several hours before curtain time). All the dazzle did not glare from the costumes: Ballerina Diana Adams, in a blue, yellow and red drum majorette's rig, led a regiment of girls in high, prancing kicks to the tune of Rifle Regiment; Ringmaster Balanchine had 13 men of the ballet corps performing difficult, double in-the-air turns to Ar-ranger Hershy Kay's combination of Sousa's The Thunderer and The Gladiator, The settings were roth century and romantic, the tutus were pink and yellow, the dancing poised are sold to the Balanchine wove tends to the Balanchine wove tends to the Balin such period pastels. Massing darcora in in such period pastels. Massing darcora in great, wheeling formations, be demanded uncanny accuracy from his corps, succeeded in presenting the audience with hard, precise form through the swaths of tulle.

With a toe-danced hoedown, a flight of several light-years into the abstract, an astringent costume piece and last week's boisterous blast of Fourth of July fireworks, Balanchine accomplished the richest and most varied season of his immensely productive career.

## "Wait Till You Hear Kogan" When the Boston Symphony toured

Amain the source of the state of the state of the Russia two years ago, the members of the Russia two years ago, the members of the Violinst David Olstrak, who had played with the orchestra during his U.S. tour. Russian musicans countered with a standard response: wait until you hear Leonid Kogan. In Manhattan's Carnege Hall last week Violinist Kogan turned up with the Boston to demonstrate what his country-

When he threaded his way through the orchestra, his 1707 Stradivarius at his side, 5 ft. 5 in. Violinist Kogan looked as though he could never work his short arms through the pyrotechnic bowings the music called for. But when he started to play Brahms's Violin Concerto, he proved that, like the other Soviet soloists who have visited the U.S. since the war, he had all the technique he needed and some to spare. The familiar music poured from his bow in purling, honey-sweet ribbons of sound. His inflections were a marvel of etched sensitivity, his pianissimos feathery light, his fortissimos bold and clear, with no hint of blurring, Kogan played the concerto with no apparent effort, smiled shyly to a thunderous ovation, which brought both audience and orchestra to their feet. Said he modestly: "The piece has plenty of technical difficulties to enter-

tain the audience." Violinist Kogan, 33, started tangling with technical difficulties as a seven-yearold prodigy in Dnepropetrovsk, was soon tagged as a good cultural investment, entered the Moscow Conservatory to study under Abram Yampolsky. In 1951 he burst spectacularly on the international musical scene by winning Belgium's Queen Elisabeth Concours against the best young talent of the West. Now married to Elizabeth Gilels, younger sister of famed Pianist Emil Gilels and a fine violinist in her own right, Kogan is something of a musical hero in Russia. To the impressed men of the Boston string section last week, he seemed to lack some of the interpretive maturity of 49-year-old Violinist Oistrakh (with whom he studied briefly), but all agreed that Kogan was playing in the same rarefied league. "He's among the top alltime performers on the instrument said Concertmaster Richard Burgin. "He ranks with the best,'



Ballerina Melissa Hayden & Chorus Line in "Stars & Stripes"

After the square dance and pas de deux, compan-pah.

Anatol; Baritone Giorgio Tozzi as the old doctor friend of the family; Contralto Regiona Resnik as Vanesas's mother. Surprise of the cast: Massachusetts-born, 25-year-old Mezzo-Soprano Rosalind Elias as Erika, who made her Metropolitan Opera debut as one of the Walkiren in 1954, now turns in the production's most moving performance.

Vanessa will be recorded by RCA Victor, will make its next stop at the Salzburg Festival. The work may achieve the even rarer distinction of becoming the first American opera to go into the regular repertory.

#### Balanchine's Big Season

The agile, accomplished New York City Ballet, which often dances in practice costumes to spare its skintight finances, shot the works last week on a brash, brassy première, Stars and Stripes, set to the marches of John Philip Sousa. The works were well shot, thanks largely to George Balanchine, at §4 not only the world's most prolific choreographer (the Sousa ballet was his gord), but its fine gord, but well as Showstopper: a wacky session in which tiny Ballerina Melissa Hayden piccoloed about on her toes, and lanky Jacques d'Amboise bounded around in great, oompah leaps to the Liberty Bell and El Capitan marches.

For Choreographer Balanchine, it was the fourth premiere in an amazing nine-week stretch. The first was Square Dance, a whinsical leap between cultures. To the chamber music of Corelli and Vivaldi and Caller Elisha C. Keeler, dancers executed the disciplined, classic patterns that Balanchine has made a trademark. The mixture was unlikely, but when Keeler had twanged out his last call ("That is all; the dealer's when the country of the co

Next came the hugely complex Agon, Balanchine's danced counterpoint to Stratine and the strategy's brilliant, abstract score (TIME, Dec. 16). Two weeks ago Balanchine presented the elaborately costumed Gonnod Symphony, an intricate construction on the French composer's first symphony.



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#### TELEVISION & RADIO

#### Return of the Blue Bird

When Producer Darryl Zanuck malaprophesied that the national institution of the '30s known as Shirley Temple "would be good every year of her life as long as she lived," few believed him, Hollywood realists knew that most peewee paragons grew up to be monsters or misfits, kept little of their young luster. But the opening chapter of NBC's Shirley Temple's Storybook last week sent viewers on a wildly nostalgic binge and helped make good the ancient Zanuck prophecy. Shirley Temple, now a full-bodiced 29, had bridged a whole generation without losing so much as a dimple. The goldilocks had turned to deep brown, and the manner was demure as dimity; but the eves were still dewy, the acting full of artful childishness, and when she sang the show's theme song, Dreams Are Made for Children, the voice had the same lilting lisp that warmed the hearts of millions with Polly Wolly Doodle and On the Good Ship Lollipop.

Hands on the Whoel, Only the rules had changed. Instead of appearing "in every scene possible" as her old scriptwistes had her do, Shirley merely introduced and narrated Madame le Prince due Reaumont's enduring moral falls. Beauty and the Beauti-the beginning of a close-to-surefire series of fairy tales prepared for Temple and TV by Lawyer-turned-Producer Henry (Peter Pan) 1 step.

Backed by a comfortable mixture of sponsors (Sealtest, Hills Bros. and Breck), laffe mounted his show with opulent care. and it was played out with style, charm and directness by the Old Vic's delicate Bloom, Claire, and Charlton Heston, Adapter Joseph Schrank's dialogue, clean, spare, and always faithful to the original. gave Beauty the illusion that "all life was still at sunrise, a wonder and a wild desire," made possible such a strikingly gentle image as when Beauty returned to her dving Beast, She touched his hirsute head for the first time, and Beast said, with disarming simplicity: "You are stroking my horrible head."

Beauty: Yes, dear Beast. Beast: You see me now with your heart.

Although Shirley Temple-still "Presh" to her mother-had very little to do during all this, she had clearly not forgotten the order that used to echo across Fox's back lot: "The little girl's hands must be on the wheel all the way." During re-hearsals she was consulted, says Jaffe, "on many things that don't really involve her." Of the 16 shows in the \$3,200,000 series, she wants to star in three-Rapunzel, Higwatha, and The Legend of Sleepy Hollow-and narrate the others (Rip Van Winkle, Sleeping Beauty, Ali Baba, etc.). But to Shirley, the best feature of her Storybook is that most of it is filmed, freeing her for civic and housewifely chores around Atherton, Calif. (25 miles south of San Francisco), where she leads the life of a wealthy California mother.



SHIRLEY TEMPLE Still "Presh."

Little Girl. From the age of three unit she married durley handsome Charles Alden Black, 38, an executive of Ampes Corp. and son of the chairman of Pacific Gas & Electric Co., Shrifey Jane Temple had been growing up in public. She was a star at five, the No. 1 box-office draw at star at five, the No. 1 box-office draw at son at eight. She most produced the control of the control



MAY & NICHOLS Refreshingly fresh.

flunked every screen test." She would stop crying "by thinking of Ching-Ching, my Peke, and all the money he was making in my movies,"

A has-been at 13 (with \$5,000,000 saved from her 25 features, 70 shorts). Shirley rebounded at 16 with *Kiss and* Tell, in which he proved she was still one. Tell, in the saved in the same at the sa

Sometimes now, Shirley will join her three children—Lori, 3, Charles Jr., 5, and Linda Susan, 10, her daughter by her first husband, Actor John Agaz—In front of dancing of the curl-cropped darling she calls "the little girl." Says Shirley. "I know her well and I know some of her routies, but she's not me." As for that golden age, she adds: "I have no sad We all just second to play games." As for now: "It will be hard from now on—there will be competition."

#### Review

Omnibus: Prettied up for the color cameras and invited by NBC to take George Gobel's place on Tuesday night, this good grey lady did not quite know what to do with herself. Touted as a "hilarious report on the suburbs," Suburban Revue got about as far out of Manhattan as Central Park, Host Alistair Cooke showed up in skimmer, foulard scarf and blazer, to talk about the wonders of aluminum (spelled A-l-u-m-i-n-i-u-m, Ltd.). Bert Lahr, a mighty available Jones around all channels these days, blinked and "poo-poo-pa-dooed" through some excruciating jokes ("Are you Ivy?" "It's crawlin' all over me") and brayed his inimitable full-octave singing quaver. Digging into Broadway's attic of old goodies. Omnibus borrowed Lend an Ear's funny, picture-hatted Gladiola ("Skiddy, give me some hooch") Girl and a rollicking Prohibition Era chorus line to vamp the Long Island playboys,

The best Retue had to offer was a split-level pair of café comics named Mike Nichols, 56, and Elaine May, 25, whose sattire thrusts at the telephone company's "Organization Woman" were fresh, inspired stuff, Nichols and May also did a racy, offheat skit called "The Dawn of Love or The Moon Also Rises in an Automobile!" Scratching her ear and nervous-plant of the strength of the stuffer of the strength of the st

Elaine: I don't know what George has told you about me in the locker room. I mean, this is our first date.

Mike: I know what you're going to say. I know you're going to say I won't respect you. Right? Listen, honey, I want to tell



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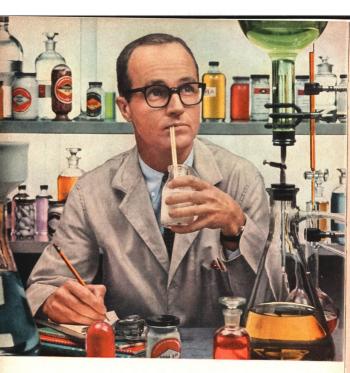
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you right here and now I would respect you like cur-razee.

Elaine: Are you sure you wouldn't just be grateful?

Conquest: Alone with the universe, the astronomer peered into the eyepiece of the telescope that towered through the observatory roof and spied on the moon. His voice echoed in the empty chamber.

"Now, I note about twelve impact craters. and the largest of these I shall mark on the map with an A." said Dutch-born Dr. Gerard Kuiper, head of the University of Chicago's Yerkes Observatory. By such sharply focused glimpses of scientists at work, Conquest (CBS) started to live up to its promise as a \$1,000,000 series of ten science programs that will stretch into next season. After a talky start, the hourlong program settled down with Dr. Kuiper and Dr. H. Julian ("Harvey") Allen a rumpled giant who devised the bluntnose cone that can safely return a missile warhead through the atmosphere without burning up with friction. One startling sequence: a blunt-nose staying intact during lab tests while a white-hot, pointednose disintegrated. Conquest's point: science and scientists can make fascinating fare without the support of capering cartoons or high-powered hokum.

Twentieth Century: "Our truth was a half-truth, our fight a battle in the mist . . . and those who suffered and died in it were pawns in a complicated game between two totalitarian pretenders for world domination." So wrote ex-Communist Novelist Arthur (Darkness at Noon) Koestler after he came home from Spain's civil war. As CBS's corrosive documentary, War in Spain, made grimly clear, the pretenders were Hitler and Mussolini on one side and Stalin on the other, and the game that divided a nation against itself was a grisly dress rehearsal for the greatest war in history. The "pawns" flashed tragically acros the screen in confused images, but it had been that kind of war-lightning offensives, confusions and counter-confusions, and a million dead at their brothers' hands. To catch its hackle-raising horrors

Twentieth Century searched around Europe last spring, out of a ten-mile tangle of celluloid salvaged 2,400 evocative feet. garnished it with an equally evocative script by Emmet John Hughes, author of Report from Spain (and now chief of Time-Life's foreign correspondents). There were some coruscant scenes: crying, cursing Madrileños "running faster, faster along the very edge of the abyss." truncheon-wielding cops beating them back: women and children being evacuated under heavy air bombardment, their life's possessions tied in burlap on their backs. or black coffins slung across their shoulders. There were sad, wizened faces in endless bread lines, hemorrhaging bodies on grimy stretchers, and images of Christ lying mute and broken in the rubble.

There was a Chekhovian irony in seeing jaunty, paunchy Dictator Franco review Moorish, Spanish, German and Italian troops on victorious parade in 1939 and,



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SPAIN'S FRANCOS Pawns in a complicated game.

an instant later hearing Narrator Walter Cronkite remind viewers that U.S. Sherman tanks roll down these same avenues today. As Scriptwriter Hughes explained: "Victory is a fragile thing, and history does not linger long in the 20th century.

#### Electronic Lure

Every day for four weeks the cops had poked around the homes, stores and vacant lots of Springfield, Mo. (pop. 80,500) looking for the weapon used to hack to death a shopkeeper and a liquor-store clerk. Last week an off-duty policeman named James Kitchell pushed a hand under an icehouse half a block from the scene of the murders, and pulled out a bloody butcher knife, Kitchell rushed to his boss, Police Chief Warren Norman, with the killer's weapon and an idea of his own; instead of calling the usual press conference, why not put the knife back and ask the town's newsmen to cooperate in a ruse? Springfield's two TV stations, two newspapers and four radio stations agreed to go along, and next day all of them announced: "Springfield's police will begin an inch-by-inch search of the murder scene at 2 p.m. tomorrow, looking for the murder weapon . .

Back at the icehouse, Chief Norman staked out five men. At 10:30 p.m. a man slid out of the shadows, looked cautiously up and down, then snaked an arm under the icehouse loading dock, Out jumped the cops. "Who-me?" cried the flustered man. "Why, I'm just waiting to catch a freight out of town.

But in jail. Herman Joseph Flood Jr., 20. confessed. His motive, he said, was robbery. His take: \$5. What had brought him back to the scene (in a stolen car)? Said Killer Flood; "I kept hearing that announcement over the radio.

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PETER ABATE'S "BEGINNING OF LIFE"

#### ART

#### Art in the Garden

In the space where the circus shows off its freaks, directly below the main arena where hockey players hack at one another with stick and skate, Madison Square Garden last week became a colossal art CLS, painting and sculpture in decades—the still still be supported by the support of the still be supported by the support of the sup

Behind the art extravaganaa is crew-cut. Lee Nordness, 3,1 a partner in a small Manhattan gallery called The Little Studio. Nordness first conceived of his grandealer gibed at him. "You American make your beautiful refrigerators and automobiles, and leave art to us." Then and there Nordness made up his mind that "what we need is a big, public show of the U.S. but for the world."

The Real Hunger. Nordness announced plans to take over Madison Square Garden, show 4,000 works of art painted in 1937. None was to be larger than 4 in. by 1937. Nordness are deep specificided this would bring a deluge of mediocrities. Nordness agreed to have a jury whitle the entries down to about 1,000 volunteered works which would go into the show along with offerings from a complete name artists.

Though five Manhattan galleries turned away from what they considered a monstrous undertaking. Nordness himself got nearly \$75,000 in backing, made the rounds of leading U.S. art centers preaching that "there is a real hunger for art if a show can be put on in a place where the public is not afraid to go." Winning the

support of some 75 galleries, Nordness soon had to take over five stories of a warehouse to store the 7,000 paintings and sculptures that came rolling in, sweated through a fire that burned down the adjacent building, even surmounted a last-minute crisis when the beige folth backdrops for the show were sent to Chicago by mistake.

Well before opening day, the jury# pared the show down to a grand total of 1,516 works, then passed over most of the better-known names and gave four of the seven \$500 painting awards to artists still outside the gallery circuit, tapped lesserknowns as well for the two \$500 sculpture awards. The painting winners: Manhattan's Zygmunt Menkes for his bright Girl with Mirror; San Francisco's Frank Ashley for his lively #12 Adler (see color page); Manhattan's Louis Bouché for his quiet Still Life with Blocks; Westchester County's Edmond Fitzgerald for his ashcan-ish My Studio; Manhattan's Sidney Gross for his abstract Promontory; Brooklyn's Joan Starwood for her abstract Fugue in Blue-Green; and Manhattan's Erne Joseph for his abstract Intersectional. The sculpture winners; Peter Abate of Brookline, Mass. for his tamely symbolic marble Beginning of Life: Arnold Geissbuhler of Manhattan for a bronze Bird, whose cock's crow hauntingly echoes the earlier work of Sculptor Jacques Lipchitz (see cuts).

The In-Between. Taken in its huge total, the show is more revealing of the plains and valleys than the mountain peaks of U.S. art, 1958. It suffers because many of the best refused to show with the

© Non-Objective Painter Adolph Gottlieb, Art Students League Director Stewart Klonis, Arts Publisher Jonathan Marshall, Old-Line Abstractionist George L. K. Morris, Realist Painter Ogden M. Pleissner and Sculptor William Zorach. crowd, but nevertheless it displays a competent level of workmanship. Said Juror Adolph Gottlieb: "The show does con-Adolph Gottlieb: "The show does contained the show of the show the show the tween abstraction and realism. It's good to have a big show, especially in New York. The worst and the best are excluded. What is hanging now is in the in-between we consider how many bad pictures we saw before the show was selectors."

With the whole spectrum of U.S. painting up on the walls and Madison Square Garden converted into a supermarket for art. Promoter Nordness hung on the turnstiles, at week's end seemed to have a fair-chance of breaking even. Attendance (at 1954 a head) for the first two days of the \$15,175, At least the show had demonstrated the widespread, brush-in-hand U.S. interest in painting. With reasonable success in 1958, it might become a revealing annual event in U.S. art.

#### The Last Ingres

Since most of the world-acknowledged masterpieces of painting are now safely behind museum walls, the few prizes that remain for big art hunters are all tagged, numbered and precisely located. A sudden blank space on the wall of one of Europe's castles, châteaux or palaces does not go unnoticed for long. Last week word quietly leaked out that what may be the prime catch of the years was quietly bagged last December by Manhattan Financier and Collector Robert Lehman, whose onecollection show at the Louvre's Orangerie last summer was the hit of Paris (TIME, July 1). The painting: Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres' masterful portrait, La Princesse de Broglie (see cut), for more than 100 years the possession of France's Ducs de Broglie, now hanging in the dining room of Robert Lehman's Park Avenue apartment. Estimated price: \$500,000.

Ingres began the portrait on June 16, 1851, when the princess was 26. She was a subject made to order for Ingres, who, French Poet Baudelaire noted, "depicts women as he sees them, for it would



ARNOLD GEISSBUHLER'S "BIRD"



GIRL WITH MIRROR, by Polish-born Zygmunt Menkes, 61, is culmination of three years' work. Menkes did several versions, ended with "a synthesis" that conveys mood of show business.







This one was only a test (atomic detonation in Nevada)."

#### Big reason for better roads

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"La Princesse de Broslie" Into the dining room for \$500,000.

appear that he loves them too much to wish to change them; he fastens upon their slightest beauties with the keenness of a surgeon; he follows the gentlest sinusoities of their line with the humble degree of the state of their line with the humble degree of the state of their line with the humble degree of the state of their line with the same of Fance's leading critics, writers and scientists, including the present family head, Maurice. Dut de Broglie and his brother. Nobel Prizewinner Prince Losis members of the Academie Fanceise.

Not until two years after he first set pencil to paper did Ingres, then 72, interrupt the honeymoon of his second marriage to complete the painting. Every line of the light blue silk dress, each tuck in the dark blue chair covering, every fold of the vellow stole is lovingly recorded. The play of light in the ruffles and ribbons, the gleam of the rope of huge pearls at the wrist, and the light reflections on the pendant brooch are skillfully worked through, But Ingres' most consummate draftsmanship went into modeling the head, with its smoothly coiffured hair, its serene brow, aristocratic nose and demure mouth. Finished, it met Ingres' high standards, derived from classic Greek and Roman art: the subject stood portraved devoid of any distracting sign of the artist's labor, smoothly polished, monumental and lifelike. Ingres was able to announce with satisfaction that it had been received "a l'applauso di tutti."

Collector Lehman's new acquisition is considered by some experts to be Ingres' greatest portrait of a woman. But what really makes the purchase a prime coup is that La Princesse is, in all probability, the last great Ingres portrait likely to come on the market.\*

\* Only two other major portraits are still privately owned: Baronne James de Rothschild, still proudly owned by the Rothschild family, and M. Devillers, now in Switzerland in the collection of Madame Emil Bührle, widow of

### The Kansas City Trouble

Since the public schools of Kansas City, Mo. were integrated four years ago, the board of education has tried to hush up ugly racial incidents. But parents heard stories from their children, and the word soon got around town: in a few schools, white and Negro pupils were living by porting evidence; police cars kept daily watch on certain schools when the children arrived and left.

Last week, after one of his white male teachers had been lit by a Negro pupil, School Superintendent James A. Hazlett had been lit by a Negro pupil, School Superintendent James A. Hazlett man had been little statement of the story, as Hazlett and his teachers told of the statement of the statem

At Central Junior High (64% Negro.) teachers patrol the lavatories during class breaks to prevent gang attacks, often frisk the pupils for switchblades and razors. Favorite weapon: a beer-can opener with honed edges, one boy at Central Junior was transferred to another school, his teacher reported, "because the extortion racket and fear were just about to produce a nervous breakfown."

Teachers—white and Negro—at Central Junior lay much of the blame for the classroom combat on a small core of Negro bullies whose methods were soon picked up by other pupils. Other troublemakers: chronic malcontents who have to stay in school under Missouri law until they are 16, and non-pupils who invade the school grounds to sit; up trouble.

The lid blew off a fortnight ago when Preston Young, fo, a Negro pupil at Central Senior High, punched Richard Powers, 28, a gwn teacher. Outraged Superintendent Hazlett last week prodded the board of education into expelling Young for the rest of the year, asked for the to a full semester. Hazlett called for the names of juvenile extortionists and weapno carriers, planned to make their parents "answer to the central office why their child should stay in school."

Meanwhile, Kansas City cops continued to patrol the schoolyards, cracked down on non-pupil troublemakers. "Some day someone will bump the wrong person," said one sergeant, "and when it happers, I'm afraid we'll have a lot worse situation here than they had at Little Rock."

### Spinach with Vinegar

The trouble with women, President Lynn Townsend White Jr. of California's little (625 girls) Mills College (at Oakland) once wrote, is that they cling to the "biologically fantastic notion that to be different from men is to be infectior to men." And the trouble with women's colleges, he added, is that, in imitating the men's, they treat higher education as "something like spinach, which can profitably be absorbed without reference to the gender of the absorbent." Since 1943, to the profit of the control of the control of the tory at Stanford to take over Mills College, chubby Lynn White, 50, has been trying his best to change all that

He introduced all sorts of courses that on the surface would make the conventional scholar wince. He set up a major in Family Studies to teach "the vision of the family and the rewards it offers to those who devote themselves to it." added B.S. degrees in merchandising, personnel, business, interior design. He started a course in Community Leadership so that his graduates would be able to serve symphonies and hospitals, added another tagged "What to Do Until the Lawyer Comes." to teach them how to handle their business problems. Women colleagues on other campuses did not always appreciate White's efforts. "They think I'm trying to hem women in," he once complained. "I'm trying to liberate them. I won't be satisfied until I hear a woman say with pride, 'I'm a housewife.'

say with prince. It is mousewing the prince of the mousewing the part of the special sort of housewife. The "home arts," he insisted, should be a part of the liberal arts, and not just a viewing of the universe as an "infinite series of identical and isolated fruit salads." He gave his students a thorough grounding in literature, art and history, brought to his campus such teachers as Composer Darius with teachers as Composer Darius with teachers as Composer Darius with the principle of the composer of the principle of the composer of the composer of the composer of the different principle of the average woman, White argued, is to



MILLS COLLEGE'S WHITE Into the kitchen with pride.

raise a family, why not prepare her for it while at the same time giving her the intellectual background to play her role creatively?

This week White announced that he would leave Mills to teach medical history at the University of California at Los Angeles. "I've been here 15 years," he explained, "and I've begun to find myself quoting myself," If White is quoting himself, other people have been quoting himself, other people have been quoting him self, other people have been quoting him entry that the property of the property

#### The Theme

English Teacher Ruth Ulferts of the senior high school in Anoka, Minn. (pop. 7.396) regarded the assignment as strictly routine. Write a theme on a book, she told her class; any book will do. Gangling



RICHARD INGLEDUE
Truth was as shocking as fiction.

Sophomore Richard Ingledue, 15, son of a

truck driver, picked up his pencil, frowned a bit and began.

"This book," he wrote, "does not have a title but is a story of a boy who was fed up of living. His name? That doesn't matter. It's what he will do that will shock you.

"One night when his parents went to bed he got up from his bed, took his shotgun, loaded it and went quietly into their bedroom. His mother and father were sleeping he took aim shot his father first his mother screamed he shot her.

"His smaller brother came running out of his bedroom to see what was the matter. He fired again,

"What was the reason for this grusom murder? What made him do it? He hated them, "His life ambition was to get a car. They promised him one but always fell down on their promises. He has a car now and will kill anybody who tries to take it from him."

When Teacher Ulferts read the theme, she thought it a bit on the morbid side, but did not take it too seriously at the time. An average student, young Ingledue had never caused any trouble. "He was." said Teacher Ulferts later, "a very quiet boy. Very quiet."

Last week police announced that the quiet boy was in the Hennepin County Jail. The night after he wrote his theme, he had gone quietly into his parents' bedroom, wounded both with two blasts from a shotgun. Then he drove off in the family car 80 miles out of town until his conscience caught up with him, and he gave himself up.

He had given fair warning. "This story," he had written at the end of his theme, "is not fiction although it sounds fantastic it happened in my family."

### How to Be First Class

When they turned their thoughts to the state's educational system, the authors of the constitution of Texas seemed to have some Texas-size hopes: they wanted the some Texas-size hopes: they wanted the state of all U.S. cambut the fact remains that of all U.S. cambut have have had a more inglorious past,

The very location of the main campusonly a few blocks away from the state capitol in Austin—was unfortunate, for the politicians have never been able to keep their hands off the faculty. As recently as 1925, faculty freedom was so shaky that Historian Eugene C. Barker solemnly warned: "It is not secret to my academic colleagues here or elsewhere that a collection of the collection of have been losing more good scholars than we are replacing.

Away with the President. In 1928 Barker could have made his speech all over again. That year three economists were dismissed from the faculty for having criticized a business crusade against the 40-hour week during the war as a cover for the antilabor views of Texas capital. In 1944 President Homer Rainey bluntly charged that one regent had demanded the president of the president of the highest control of the president way to be a superior to the president of the president way to be a superior to the president way to the president way to be a superior the president way to be a superior to the pr

As a result of such recalcifrance, the regents fired Rainey and put mildmannered Zoologist T. S. Painter in his place. The American Association of University Professors censured the administration, and when famed Folklorist J. Frank Dobie went on protesting the Rainey firing, the regents found a way to get rid of him, too. By the time the present president, Logan Wilson, took over in 1953, the university was still suffering from the dispute.

Up with the Solaries. A professional college administrator from Huntsville. Texas, Wilson has done his best for his gi (17,000 students) main campus and its various branches scattered throughout the state. He flutly opposed admitting the control of doing the quality of work which the made his university the first state-supported school in Texas to require entrance examinations.

In order to attract better teachers, Wilson upped salaries so that he can now pay top professors as much as \$15,000 misted of long \$11,500. He put through a rule that all students with a below-Caverage would be put on probation, even though that meant one-fourth of the student body. He started a lecture series that brings to Texas such celebrities as that brings to Texas as such celebrities as well well as the started and the started as the working with the started as the started a

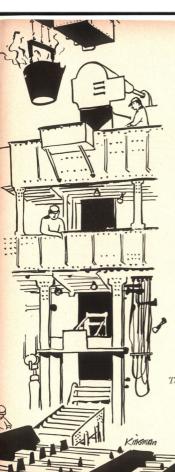
Away with Illusions. Wilson's reign has had its dark spots. The student paper is still automatically censored because it came out against the Harris natural-gas bill, and the case of Coed Barbara Louise Smith—the soprano who was removed from the leading role in Dido and Aeneas because some legislators objected to the



Logan Wilson

Hope was bigger than realization.

fact that she is a Negro (Thur, May 20)—sdill rankles. But in general, Legan Wilson has, fortunately, no illusions shout how far his university must go, "It think," says he, "we need frankly to face up to the fact that our competitive academic standing is still not what it ought to be fact that our competitive academic standing is still not what it ought to be fact that our competitive academic standing is still not what it ought to be fact that our competitive academic standing is still not written as the still not still not be successful to the fact that are now able to do something about quality in higher education. The question is, are we willing and ready?"



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### SCIENCE

#### Slow Death

When the radio beeps of Sputnik I died away in late October, most of the world's Sputnik watchers, official and unofficial, lott track of it. But not Engineer-Astronomer John Daniel Kraus, professor of electrical engineering at Ohio State Unicept of the Company of the Company of the order of the Company of the Company of the Miss. Last week Professor Kraus asserted that he had observed the disintegration and presumptive death of Sputnik I.

As a free Sputnik detector, Dr. Kraus, 47, uses the op-megacyler radio time signal sent out 24 hours a day by the Na-Spall sent out 54 hours a day by the Na-Spall reflects strongly from the iono-degrade strongly from the iono-degrade strongly from the iono-deficitive, so the signal gets much weaker, when a small meteor streaks across the sky, it leaves behind it a trail of ionized air that acts as a small reflector. The ionized air increases the strength of the Washington time signals for a couple of Washington time signals for a couple of

Dr. Kraus was familiar with this effect, so when Sputtils I look to space, he went after it, antenna pointing like a hunter geroing in on a dock. The satellite, movement of the same of t

During the last week of December, said Dr. Kraus, Sputnik I began to break up. Night after night, Kraus tracked three pieces—one of them may have been the



RADIOASTRONOMER KRAUS
Track among the stars.

nose cone, but the other two were certainly fragments of the stellife itself. Between Jan. 2 and 5, two of the pieces broke into smaller bits and spiraled closer to earth. On Jan. 6 he distinguished eight distinct fragments, all of them still orbiting, but at slightly different speeds. Toward the end, it took as much as 50 minutes of the procession to cross Ohio. Dr. 10 minutes of the procession to cross Ohio.

On Jan. 7 one of the eight fragments failed to show up. Next day three more were gone. On Jan. 9 a single fragment spread its little ionosphere for Dr. Kraus to record. It appeared again on Jan. 10, but on Jan. 11 Dr. Kraus searched the sky in vain.

Dr. Kraus is not grieving for Sputnik I; he is waiting for the breakup of dog-carrying Sputnik II. He tracked it over Ohio early last week, but recently it has been crossing the campus during daytime and early evening hours, when the Kraus detection system does not work. Soon he will start watching again for its disintegration, dead dog and all.



"The conquest of space," says Rocket Engineer Harold W. Ritchey, "depends on solid propellants." Dr. Ritchey, chief rocket man for Thiokol Chemical Corp., manufacturer of solid propellants, backs up his flat statement in Astronautics. He has no hope that liquid-fuel rocket engines ("a remarkable chemical processing plant") will ever get spaceships into space.

The trouble with liquid-fuel engines, says Ritchey, is their unreliability, which was says Ritchey, is their unreliability, which wis a matter of common knowledge to those who read newspapers. It is hard to make pump-fed engines much more power with the properties of the ready of the ready of the ready with the ready of the read

But clusters will not be necessary. Dr. Ritchey says, because solid-fuel engines (unlike their liquid-fuel rivals) can be stepped up in power almost indefinitely. To show how this can be done, he starts with the semisecret Recruit rocket, which burns solid fuel, is 9 in. in diameter, weighs about 350 lbs. and has 35,000 lbs. of thrust. Using a set of formulas, he scales it up 50 times (perfectly feasible, he says) and comes out with a rocket that weighs 43,000,800 lbs. and has 87,500,-000 lbs. of thrust, twice as much as is needed to lift it off the ground. According to a generally accepted rule of thumb, the payload that reaches escape velocity will be one one-thousandth of the starting weight; about 21 tons. This will be enough weight allowance, says Ritchey, to send a



ROCKETMAN RITCHEY
Comfort around the moon.

crew around the moon in reasonable comfort and safety. When better solid propellants come along (just a matter of time), Ritchey is prepared to design even better space rockets.

# A Look at Man's Planet When the sun rose over Moscow last

June 28, Russian astronomers observed a solar flare—a great jet of intensely hot gas spurting out of the sun. They flashed the news to the World Warning Agency near Washington, D.C., and a volley of me world, including those parts all over the world, including those parts all over the world, including those and a radio blackout, were observed from the South Pole to the Arctic and all around the equator.

With this example of cooperation began the International Geophysical Year (July 1, 1957—Dec. 31, 1958), a joint effort by all the world's scientists to benefit all the world. Last week in Science, U.S. 167 Director Hugh Odishaw made an interim report on U.S. participation in the 67country effort to study man's planet. Some of the high spots:

¶ Everything on earth lives by grace of the sun, so better knowledge of the sun is vitally important. Solar astronomers at 156 stations around the turning earth have been watching the sun 14 hours a day. To actch its important ultraviolet and X rays, which do not penetrate to the surface, balloons soar high in the air and rockets climing the sun that the sun of the sun of the climing the sun of the sun of the sun of the watch the sun's glowing use which may extend as a tenuous gas all the way to the earth.

¶ IGY scientists are giving the top of the atmosphere a going-over from a dozen different angles. Cameras photograph the aurora (caused by particles from the sun), and other sensitive instruments measure the faint glow of the night sky. Radio experts keep track of the yearly, daily, hourly and minute-by-minute changes in the layers of electrified air that are so important to long-distance communication.

Weathermen are getting the first really worldwide picture of the atmosphere's circulation. U.S. Weather Bureau scientists drifting on the Arctic ice keep track of winds and pressure changes that will affect the weather of Kockuk and Odessa. Their colleagues at the South Pole do the same for the Antarctic. Already their reports have improved weather forecasting for the Southern Hemisphere.

¶ Man's planet is still in the grip of an Ice Age, with icecaps at both polar regions, and the IGY wants to know whether it is coming or going. In Greenland, scientists have bored 1.438 ft. into the ice. In Antarctica they are doing the same, and measuring the great icecap by seismic waves. Other scientists are observing the advance or retreat of smaller glaciers in

Temperate Zone mountains. Their reports may tell what changes of climate lie in the earth's future.

¶ The oceans make a great machine that distributes warmth and cold to many parts of the earth. By new, ingenious methods, ICY scientists are studying ocean currents, including those far below the surface. One of them flows under the Gulf Stream in the opposite direction. Even deeper, slower currents flow away from the Poles, carrying icy water along the ocean trich in nutrient salts, so whenever it comes to the surface, as it does off Newfoundland and Peru, the sea bolis with life.

The earth is a great turning ball of stone and metal, some of it solid, some of it plastic, and most of it largely unknown, Working with batteries of delicate instruments, IGY scientists are recording its every pulse and tremor. They have already found new earthquake waves that penetrate deep into the earth and come back to the surface laden with information about the mysterious, hot, high-pressure stuff that they have passed through. Other instruments measure variations in the earth's gravitation. Some of them are sensitive enough to detect the slight tidal heave of the solid crust of the earth as the moon revolves around it. A specially tricky new instrument can measure gravitation from the rolling deck of a ship in

Director Odishaw points out that most of the achievements of the IGV scientists will not be known until the carloads of data that they have collected are passed around and digested. This job is already being done by three World Data Centers and the U.S.S.R.). Each has subsidingly centers that receive special kinds of information. As the raw data arrive, they will be indexed and carefully stored. Complete copies will be sent to each of the other World Centers. This is an enormous job. world know how man's planet behaved during the International Geophysical Year.



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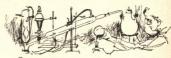
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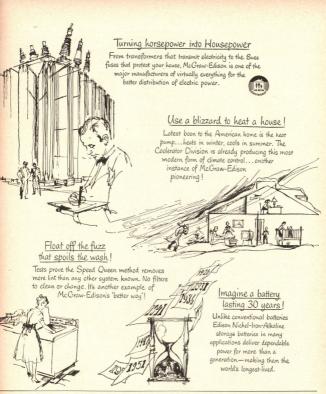
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# BUSINESS

### WALL STREET

Surprise

For businessmen who pride themselves on inside dope. Wall Streeters were caught flat-footed last week. The Federal Reserve Board announced what no one on the street had expected: a cut in margin requirements (money that must be put up to buy stock on credit) from 70% to 50%. For a few heady hours next day, the market marched uphill. But before day's end it had marched right down again. It closed the week at 444.12 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, up 5.44 points, mostly on gains made before the announcement

No one was quite sure why the Federal Reserve had lowered margin requirements at this time. Wall Street looked on it as a move to bolster investors' confidence, although the Fed insisted that its motives were not that at all. Said a Fed spokesman: "Our only interest is in loosening a credit restraint that was no longer needed." Actually, the higher margin has not been needed for months. Since last June, stock-market credit affected by margin requirements has declined steadily, at latest report stood at only \$5,218,000,000 the lowest point in three years and less than 3% of listed stock values on all registered exchanges. But the margin cut may make the market broader, bring heavier trading, help eliminate the thin markets that have caused stocks to gyrate wildly on a comparatively few shares. It should also prepare the market for a healthy rise should business suddenly

change for the better. RAILROADS Help Wanted

"A mighty industry has come upon sick and precarious times. Our railroads are in a very serious condition." Thus last week did Florida's Senator George Smathers. chairman of the Senate Surface Transportation Subcommittee, sound the keynote for a five-day public hearing in Washington. To the marble-pillared Senate caucus room he summoned a parade of more than two dozen railroad executives to describe



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SANTA FE'S MARSH



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PENNSYLVANIA'S SYMES



BALTIMORE & OHIO'S SIMPSON



BURLINGTON'S MURPHY From a chaos of regulation, danger signals on the tracks.

what ails the railroads and suggest how to The hearings came at a time, said Smathers, "when the economic danger signals for the railroads have become even more ominous." Carloadings were down

19.8% last week from the same week last year, after ending 1957 at their lowest point since the 1930s. Net income in November, the last reported month, was down 33% from two years before. The business recession played its part in the railroad's current plight, but that was not the main problem railroadmen had come to lay in Congress' lap. The real trouble with U.S. railroads, said Daniel P. Loomis, president of the Association of American Railroads, is the maze of Government controls that prevents them from working out their own problems.

\$500 Million Loss. The New York Central's President Alfred E. Perlman testified that his road has lost \$500 million in passenger service since 1946, largely because a "chaos of regulation" by both Federal Government and states prevents the road from raising rates or cutting out little-used and unprofitable routes. To dramatize his point, Perlman reported that a three-year-old request by the Central to cut rail and ferry service across the Hudson River into Manhattan is still pending, despite the fact that the railroad has lost \$3,000,000 a year on the line during the period, "enough to provide a Chevrolet for each of the less than 4.000 commuters using the service." Perlman asked for changes in the law to let railroads set their own passenger fares and service, or at least to put all passenger regulations under the Interstate Commerce Commission instead of under state agencies that "often tell the railroad opposite things,"

Just as serious as the passenger problem, in the railroadmen's view, are Government controls that prevent the railroads from cutting their freight rates to competitive levels, thus letting much of their freight business go to trucks. Baltimore & Ohio President Howard E. Simpson argued that Congress should pass a law to permit transportation systems to cut rates "irrespective of the effect upon

### TIME CLOCK

competing modes of transportation. Burlington Lines President Harry C Murphy seconded this idea, also charged that "subsidized competition" was one of the chief reasons for the rails' troubles. While the railroads are forced to lav out more every year for maintenance and to pay local taxes, the "Government spends more and more on airways, highways and waterways for the use of our competitors who contribute little if anything to the cost of local government" through property taxes. James M. Symes, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 1 U.S carrier, also pleaded with Congress to end direct and indirect subsidies for trucks, airlines and competing carriers. Said Symes: "What we are asking for is the

freedom to compete on an equal basis

with subsidy to none." So long as trucks and planes get help, Symes suggested that the railroads be helped too; he recommended that the Government buy rolling stock and lease it to the railroads at a price that would enable the Government eventually to get its money back with interest. George Alpert, president of the New Haven Railroad, went a step further; suggested that eastern railroads that carry heavy loads of commuters, as "a vital public service, get a "modest" 1% of Government highway funds as subsidy. "As ugly and distasteful as the word subsidy may be," said Alpert, "I consider it a welcome alternative to a loss of service or bankruptcy. But Ernest S. Marsh, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, came out strongly against any Government subsidy for the railroads, was joined by spokesmen from other roads in the South and West, which do not have to cope with the commuter problem. Said Harry A. De-Butts, president of Southern Railway; "I would hate to see any further Government control over the railroads.

Help or Else, Almost every top rail roadman went to the hearings armed with a set of recommendations designed to ease the railroads' ills. Among them: allow the railroads the full cost of carrying the U.S. mail, now carried at a loss; eliminate the 10% federal tax on passenger fares, passed during the war to discourage travel, and the 3% tax on freight; encourage railroad mergers; allow the roads to diversify more widely into other forms of transportation, such as trucks and planes. Said the Central's President Perlman: "If we fail to convince you of the desperate need to act now, if you fail to act, the nation's railroads will go downhill ever faster, dying of starvation."

By week's end the railroadmen had made a strong case for some sort of legislative relief to help their alling roads. In expectation of getting it, investors took a more optimistic view of rail stocks, which have been dropping for more than a year and a half. They surged up on the New York Stock Exchange, ended the week up 6.44 on the Dow-Jones rail average. TOLL TV TEST is arousing little interest. Only one firm, Philadelphia Broadcasting Co., has applied to FCC to try system, and deadline for bids is March 1, FCC Chairman Doorfer says that single test is not enough, and pay TV may never get started unless businessmen are willing to invest more in it.

UNION-BUSTING CHARGES are being hurled at A.F.L.C.I.O. itself. It fired, retired or switched 
jobs of 100 A.F.L.C.I.O. organizers 
in purported economy move. But 
many of men were members of new 
organizers' union that wanted 
wages, seniority, etc. Spokesman 
for them says that A.F.L.C.I.O. 
axed them to "bust up" union.

ROBERT R. YOUNG has slashed his holdings in his Allephany Corp. and New York Central Railroad. After quietly selling all but 28,500 shares of Central common (True, Dec. 23), Young sold 27,300 of his remaining shares last month to take tax loss of more than \$100,000, is left with only 1,200 shares, worth shares of Alleghany, is left with only 17 common shares, but still holds big block of preferred.

COPPER PRODUCERS are pressuring Congress for higher import walls. They want 46-a.b. tariff when prices fall to peril point of format until next July of 1.86 a lb. at peril point of 246. With coper now selling at 256, Congress is leaning toward peril-point boost, but frowns at lifting tariff itself.

DEBT STRETCH-OUT will be attempted again by Treasury. It plans to offer long-term bonds as part of next month's \$10.8 billion refinancing, believes that money has eased enough so that interest

rate will be less than the 4% it paid on last September's twelveyear issue.

AIR-FUEL TAX of 2¢ a gal. stands good chance of being boosted this year. Airlines are protesting on ground of falling profits, but they must fight combined weight of President Eisenhower (who requested a 3½¢ rate) and heavily taxed train and truck lines.

PENN-TEXAS CORP. is dickering to sell its 46% stock interest in Fairbanks, Morse (almost all of which is pledged against short-term loans) to Rockwell Spring & Axle Co. Cash-shy Penn-Texas also sold its fourth subsidiary in two months, Tex-Penn Oil, to Judarth Corp. for \$1,440,000.

TAX SLEUTHS can seize insurance policies of tax delinquents who leave U.S., ruled Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Setting precedent, court said that Government and the court of the

TENNESSEE GAS Transmission Co., nation's longest pipeline system, will go into manufacturing of solid rocket fuels and solid-propellant rocket engines. It is closing deal to swap \$6,000,000 worth of stock for control of Grand Central Rocket Co. of Redlands, Calif., which is building third-stage rocket for Vanguard earth-satellite.

AIRLINE JET PILOT'S pay will climb to \$26,800 a year. First U.S. jet-age contract, signed by National Airlines and Air Line Pilots Association, sets figure as top gross pay for senior captain of four-jet Douglas DC-8 (y. \$21,600 for piston-engine DC-7B).

### TAXES Trouble with the Neighbors

Among the perils of daily commuting to Manhattan from neighboring states is the New York income tax. For 30 years, New Jersey and Connecticut commuters, who now number roughly 172,000, have New York. The argument is that they ought to, since Manhattan must pay for municipal services for the companies employing them. Result: they pay \$2.65, million a year, more than \$5.60 New York. You want to total income tax reaches the Air the sum of the control of t

Last month New York's nonresidents began to howl. It was the first real fuss since 1920, when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that a state may tax income earned by nonresidents so long as it is not discriminatory. Studies show that non-New York residents may be paying 45% more New York tax than residents with equal income and number of dependents. One big reason: out-of-state commuters may deduct only expenses directly connected with New York earnings. The great majority of them may claim only a flat 10% deduction on gross income or \$500, whichever is less. But a New York resident may deduct interests, property tases, medical casome life insurance, gasoline and sales of the property tases, medical casome life insurance, gasoline and sales

New Jersey's Democratic Governor Robert Meyers and Connecticut's Democratic Governor Abraham Ribicoti took up the campaign in hopes of winning the votes of commuters, mostly presumed to are pressed for cash and would like to get some of the money going to New York. The governors descended on New York Governor Averell Harriman, another Democrat. But Harriman was cool to their heat: New York is already worth.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

# Their Accuracy Can Be Improved

THE fall-off in business is emphasizing a question that has long bothered economists: How accurate are the dozen or more key statistics generally used to show the health of the U.S. economy? Last week the steel industry decided that its closely watched production measure (i.e., the operating rate compared to overall capacity) is an unreliable guide for the unwary because 1) capacity is constantly increasing, and 2) the capacity total is arbitrarily set each January instead of being increased as capacity grows. Thus last week's estimated production of 1,538,000 tons is rated at only 56.9% of the new capacity, whereas it is actually more than 60% of capacity by the yardstick used only three weeks ago. From now on, the steel industry will emphasize actual weekly productions in tons.

No one denies that, taken together, the economic indicators have correctly mirrored the downturn in the economy. But just as the main indicators exaggerated the rise by failing to note price hikes and ignoring some slumping areas, so now they are apt to give an exaggerated picture of the drop, since they ignore segments of the economy that are steady or rising. So great is the latitude for individual interpretation that last week three of the nation's top economists, looking at the same set of indexes, made three different conclusions. One saw an upturn coming "during the year," an-other hazarded only "not in the first half," and yet a third guessed "maybe by spring.'

One of the most frequently quoted indexes, the Federal Reserve's monthly industrial-production index, is widely regarded as a measure of total economic activity. Actually it measures current activity only in mining and manufacturing, which have been declining, and ignores both construction and public-utilities output, which have been rising steadily, as well as the service industries, which employ the majority of workers and change very little during boom or recession. Thus the production index has dropped 7-4% in the past year, even though there has been nothing like a 7% drop in all economic activity. Says a Government economist, "People take a 1-point drop in the industrial index as being more serious than it is.

The gross national product, one of the most often-quoted indexes, is also open to criticism. Designed to wrap up all the statistics in one package, it comes out only every quarter, thus often reflects where the U.S. economy

has been instead of where it is. Says a Chicago banker: "It's a sluggish graph line. When you get a rapidly developing situation, as we have now, a lag can be murderous."

Even so basic on economic statistic as employment is not accurately as employment is not accurately aguaged on a month-do-moth substance of the class state of the class sampling of \$5,000 households, uses if no estimate national figures. The only figure based on an actual count is the cost showing how many have applied one showing how many have applied one showing how many have applied to the contract of the co

Economists are particularly aware of the need for improvement in inventory figures, think that they can be misleading because methods of reporting differ widely, and some companies do not report fully for competitive do not report fully for competitive are now dropping, but the area of the competitive of the competi

Another factor is the consumption which there is no companies assess on which there is no companies to-date statistic. The most current is the Federal Reserve's weekly index of department-store sales, which shows that sales are on the rise. But since it that sales are on the rise. But since it should be supported to the sales and does not show the sales and does not show the sales and sure whether overall spending is still on the rise or has dropped.

Many Government officials are aware that statistics could be improved by wider coverage and the speeding-up of reporting. But improvements have been blocked to date by congressional reluctance to grant the necessary funds, even though they amount to only a few million dollars.

What is needed even more than are improvement in basic indexes is the integration of all the indexes into one overall, up-to-date index that could tell economists at a glance where the economy stands. Last fall the Joint Economic Committee recommended such an index, but Congress must first appropriate money to improve existing indexes. Until some overall measure of the economy's health is worked out, the Government will find the job of managing the economy by credit and other fiscal tools harder than it should be, for present indicators do not give enough facts on where the economy is-and where it is going,

but "tax laws cannot be written to take into account every individual's situation." To study the situation further, the governors set up a tristate committee of tax experts.

Also pressured to act last week was New Jersey's Republican Senator Clifford Case, whose commuter constituents are taxed not only by New York but by Delaware and Philadelphia as well. Case introduced a Senate resolution calling for a constitutional amendment to prevent any state or local government from taxing nonresidents. His proposal, also plugged by Rhode Island's Governor Dennis J. Roberts, whose constituents are taxed by Massachusetts, has very little chance. Even if it should get by the Senate Judiciary Committee, an amendment would need ratification by 36 states, and about a dozen are already taxing nonresidents.

Actually, the eventual solution for Neisl Jersey and Connecticut is from the Neisl own income tax laws instead of depending so heavily on alse and property laxes as they do now. Then commuters could credthey do now. Then commuters could cred-New Vorkt to their own states on their New Vorkt to their own states on their New Vorkt to their own states of the Jersey nor Connection. Says he is "unalterably opposed."

### AUTOS

#### Oldsmobility

For its 1958 care, Oldsmobile boasted of a dashboard transistor radio that could be taken out and used as a radio that that week Oldsmobile saddy as parable. Last was too portable, Across the task of the taken of

# MODERN LIVING

### Power Afloat

In Manhattan's Coliseum last week, a record number of marine builders (397) launched the 48th National Motor Boat Show with a record number of boats (455). The boatbuilders were optimistic for 1938, expected that spending of waterborne Americans would top last year's record \$1.51 billion.

Plastic boats, which were about 1.50 of those made last year, are growing by 20% a year and rapidly taking over the reductive of the plastic plastic plastic plastic plastic plastic plastic plastic boats were on display, including the 4.1-ft. Dears and the plastic plastic plastic plastic plastic plastic plastic plastic plastic; the 3-ft. Gentler plastic; the 3-ft. Feather days saller and racer; the 1.5-ft. Feather days saller about; and the 1.4-ft. Owen Speedding runabout. The new construction not only permitted builders to cut costs, but also

\* A 9-lb. "gun," which can spray up to 15 lbs, of plastic and fiber glass a minute on a mold and cut the cost of laminating plastic boats by as much as 40%, was announced last week by Rand Development Corp. of Cleveland

There are some valves that Crane doesn't make



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# CRANE VALVES

MAKERS OF CRANE PREFERRED PLUMBING AND CRANE QUALITY HEATING EQUIPMENT

TIME, JANUARY 27, 1958



Boats on Show in Manhattan On the deep blue in red and yellow.

set them off on a color spree of red, yellow and blue.

While there were some expensive ships to dream about, such as the 46-ft. Wheeler sports fisherman at \$60,000, the bulk of the boats were designed for the middle- and lower-income groups, who do most of the buying. More than half the boats were for outboards, which have been souped up-and quieted down. Kiekhaefer Motor Co. showed off its Mark 78, the most powerful outboard (70 h.p.) on display (price: \$960). Evinrude and Johnson exhibited the first four-cylinder V-type outboards-50-h.p. engines priced at \$750 to \$850-which, they bragged were almost free of vibration. Scott-Atwater showed the first three-cylinder outboard, an in-line 60-h.p. model priced at \$980. The first practical outboard diesel, which cuts the danger of fire, was exhibited by American M.A.R.C., a mediumweight (75-80 lbs.), 7½-h.p. engine priced at about \$325.

As the horsepower and prices of outboards have risen in the past few years, sales have tapered off. But most of the manufacturers of outboard motors still expect a slight increase in sales above the

605,000 sold last year.

### AVIATION

### Russian Challenge

The makers of Sputnik are preparing another serial challenge to the West; the world's biggest commercial air fleet. By jumping cash and talent into a crash drive to improve Soviet Russis's 1.000-000. Still a Kursakhev blopes of the Archive Medical Control of the Archive Medical

vehicle for political influence and act as an effective propaganda weapon."

Aerodot already reaches 16 foreign countries from Norway to North Korea, flies \$5,000 route miles t. 64,000 for Pan American World Airways, the longest U.S. flag carrier. Last month Aerodot won Britain's approal for flights to London, is expected to start service next fall. Now Aerodot is dichering for landing rights in after rights in the U.S. associated to go after rights in the U.S. associated to the original properties of the properties

Prestige, Not Profit, The Soviets plug Aeroflot as "the only line in the world with mass and regular exploitation of jets." To fly into the jet age ahead of the West, Aeroflot adapted Designer Andrei Tupolev's twin-jet Badger medium-range bombers to regular commercial service. The TU-104 looks like a Victorian Pullman car with ornate chandeliers, overstuffed seats, brass serving trays and oldtime chain-flush toilets. But overnight it has changed Aeroflot from a lowly regarded, primarily domestic line into a major international threat. Aeroflot has about 50 TU-104s, flies them regularly to East Berlin, Prague, Sofia and distant cities within the U.S.S.R., cuts the eightday Moscow-to-Peking rail trip to just nine hours

By U.S. commercial standards, the TU-104 has many shortcomings. Underpowered for a big jet, it has a range of less than 2.000 miles. It lands fast (up to 150 m.ph.) on weak brakes, often overshoots trumways. It gulps so much jet fuel that it would probably break a private line. But the Reds want presige rather than profit, are willing to let the statewowed line fly in the red for years to come.

Dooking in the other direction, lively little Alaska Airlines applied to CAB for permission to fly from Alaska to Irkutsk, Siberia. Aeroflot expects to convert completely to jets and turboprosp by 1966, phase out the 800 to 1,000 two-engined Hyushins (opposite number to the DC-3) that are its bread-and-lard planes, Thus, in less than three years, Aeroflot hopes to leap from the primitive, twin-engined piston stage into the four-jet age, without carefully rolling up experience on larger piston planes as Western lines have done

Aeroflot has some impressive new models for the job. It has started to fly Tupolev's new four-jet, 500-to-600 m.p.h. TU-110s the 2,700 miles from Moscow to Irkutsk, may put the plane on longer runs to replace the TU-104. For ranges up to 3,000 miles, Aeroflot has shown off prototypes of two 400-m.p.h., four-engined turboprops-Ilyushin's 100-passenger IL-18 Moskva and Antonov's 126-passenger Ukraina-that resemble Lockheed's Electra, now being test-flown. Aeroflot's highest hopes for capturing a large chunk of the foreign market rest on Tupolev's fourengined turboprop, swept-wing TU-114, a double-decked, pressurized behemoth, twice the size of a Super Constellation. The Reds claim that it is the world's fastest propeller airliner (more than 500 m.p.h.), can carry 110 passengers nonstop from Moscow to New York in ten hours, crowd in 220 passengers for shorter trips. Aeroflot has displayed a prototype, plans to have TU-114s in commercial operation within a year.

Comfort & Confusion. Aerodic developed into this huge, showy lime from a humble beginning. The Soviet state put it together in 1923 from remants of the revolution's Red air force. In the 1930s Stalin purged some of Aerodic's best brains, but in World War II he outlitude to the state of the state of the state of the Dakotas (DC-2s), started to endeaue fast to open up underdeveloped Russian areas that had no roads or rail lines.

Today Aerofic is actually Soviet Russia's civil air ministry. Beides hauling passengers and freight, it carries out a passengers and freight, it carries out a min; it runs mercon object air min; it runs mercon object surveys, organizes flying clubs, maintains all nonmilitary airports and directs two colleges which train pilots and ground colleges which train pilots and ground the Red air force leaves of and Aerofice the Red air force leaves of and Aerofice Commander in Chief (1950-7) Chief Air Marshal Pavel Zhigarev, 60, veteran pilot polis year gao,

Zhigarev rules a rigidly controlled hureaurency. So tight is his grip that a station manager in Vladivostok sometimes has to seek approval from Moscow— 4,000 miles away—to effect changes, At the the same time. Aeroflot is so diorganized that that its 27 territorial boards print separate intentables, often in the local language, to the consternation of passengers who must chance balanes on a long trin.

By Western standards, Zhigarev's bureaucracy ignores the basic rules for running an airline economically. While Western lines use their planes up to twelve hours a day for money-saving "maximum utilization," Aeroflot idles dozens of planes



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G . ACCOUNTING

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#### Here's how it works:

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Ramset Fastening System

on the ground for each one in the air. Aeroflot does not have enough good ground bases, maintenance depots or technicians to handle its huge fleet. The Russians built Aeroflot's new planes so they can use the country's rough airports, rather than improving the airports. Thus the jets sacrifice payload and range for ruggedness.

On the other hand, the line's big-city strips are long and smooth, and the terminals abound with electronic landing equipment, radar and comforts for passengers. Moscow's Victorian-style Vnukovo Airport compares with some of the best in the West, houses a transient hotel and a nursery with toys and cots for the tots.

High Fares. Aeroflot's fares are high: 11.3¢ a mile on flights inside Russia, v. the 8.6¢ charged by Western carriers for trips within Europe and only 5.3¢ for

OIL Merger for Getty?

Wall Street buzzed with rumors last week that Billionaire Jean Paul Getty, 65, the richest American (TIME, March 4). would soon unite the three major oil companies that he controls. Together, the \$163.4 million Getty Oil Co., the \$679.6 million Tidewater Oil Co., and the \$339.1 million Skelly Oil Co. would rank as ninth richest among U.S. oil firms. On the rumors, Getty Oil stock (81% owned by J. Paul Getty himself) jumped 28 points to 26k as 71,300 shares were traded in only two days. But last week in Paris, Getty waved off the rumors: "Nonsense!

Why should I try to tighten my grip?' Despite the disclaimer, Getty was trying to do so, or at least trying to simplify



AEROFLOT'S 220-PASSENGER TURBOPROP TU-114 Flying high in the red.

domestic U.S. flights. Passengers have trouble buying tickets in advance, since flights are often reported fully booked because clerks hold out large blocks to satisfy any last-minute demand by Soviet VIPs. A foreigner can usually wangle a seat at the last moment, even if a nontitled Soviet citizen must be bumped just before take-off. In flight, meals are heavy and ordinary, include Georgian wines, vodka and cognac. The piston planes are unpressurized, and many of the TU-104 jets are pressurized to a cabin altitude of only 9.000 ft. (v. 5,000 ft. for U.S. planes), carry oxygen masks next to each seat for passengers who cannot stand the thin air.

Aeroflot pilots, though experienced, have won a daredevil reputation for going up in bird-walking weather. This can make for tough and treacherous travel, since they fly without electronic navigation aids in the back-country areas where airports are not equipped for instrument landings. What kind of safety record they have, no Westerner knows; Aeroflot does not announce crashes unless foreigners are on board. But there have been three crashes in the past three months alone that took 30 lives.

For these reasons, Western airmen feel that Aeroflot must go a long way before it can match non-Communist airlines in reliability. The real test will come when Aeroflot pits its jets against the Western lines in the tough competition in Western Cleveland 11, Ohio | Europe and across the North Atlantic.

his complicated empire. Getty Oil now owns only 14% of Tidewater, but Getty himself controls 642% of Tidewater through holdings in a maze of corporations, including Mission Development Co. (42% owned by Getty).

Mission Development this week will ask its stockholders to authorize 1,000,000 additional shares of stock (current total: 5,000,000 shares) Part of this new stock will then be offered in exchange for the 3.5% of Tidewater's stock that is owned by still another Getty holding company, Mission Corp. If Mission Corp. approves. as expected, Mission Development will then have 50.7% of Tidewater.

Next, Getty says that Getty Oil will offer to swap its own stock for the 58% of Mission Development that it does not now own. The expected offer: one Getty Oil share for 11 Mission Development. If all goes through as expected, Getty Oil Co. will wind up with direct majority control of Tidewater. This would eliminate even the outside possibility that Getty could ever lose control of Tidewater.

Getty denied that the proposed swaps were designed to open the way for a Getty Oil-Tidewater merger, or that he intended to combine these two with Skelly Oil. Getty argues that he already controls all three, so there is no need for merger. But oilmen were still skeptical. They said that Getty has long yearned to unite the three, but only in recent years has he become powerful enough in all of them to do so.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these Shares. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.

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Rights to subscribe for these shares are being issued by the Company to its shareholders, which rights will expire at the close of business on February 10, 1958.

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### THE THEATER

#### New Play in Manhattan

Two for the Seesaw (by William Gibson) needs only two for the cast. Henry Fonda is an Omaha lawyer, downhearted and adrift in New York while being divorced. Anne Bancroft is a warmhearted, racy-tongued, Bronx-to-Bohemia floater whom he meets at a party. All her life she has given too freely; he all his life has taken. Shuttling between their shabby little flats, they carry on a love affair in sickness and in health, in banter and in woe bridging a cultural and temperamental



HENRY FONDA & ANNE BANCROFT

She knew about herself. divide better than they can blot out a

memory of marriage. Though makeshift and spotty, the play is not just one more movie-soppy, moviesafe bit of lonely hearts and flowers, or just one more cleverish game of theatrical double-dummy stage writing. It has its quite funny and its reasonably touching theater, touches of real feeling. But it mingles thematic movement with technical bar-chinning, the capacities of an author with the commonplaces of a situation. And though it does not falsify its ending, it oversentimentalizes it. As a twocharacter piece, it has wasted moments and overworked effects, more changes of scene than of story, and two telephones that are almost a liaison in themselves.

Beyond bringing a rather promising playwright to Broadway, Two for the Seesaw brings a remarkably appealing actress. TV's Anne Bancroft has an urgently personal quality and unmistakable comic

TIME, JANUARY 27, 1958



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TIME, JANUARY 27, 1958

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Start your plans now to benefit your firm tax-wise in 1958. Write now for basic facts and an informative booklet, "An Important Consideration."



gifts. Allotted a distinctive lingo and some catchy lines, she wonderfully brightens her early scenes with a blend of Bohemian bluntness and Bronx cheer. But she can manage emotion too, and inner perception, and suffering she wants to conceal. In a far weaker part—being virtually a straight man in comedy scenes, and a Actor Fonda can only, very often, be adroitly doll.

Like Gittel Mosca, the girl she plays in Two for the Seesane, Actress Anne Bancroft speaks pure Bronxees with expansive gestures to match. Like Gittel, she likes bulky sweaters, long black stockings and flat shoes. With this background, she needed juts one reading to win the part from Producer Fred Coe. Says Director Arthur Penn: "She didn't even read for

me—I was sold on sight. She is Gittel."

Born in The Bronx 26 years ago, Anne (original name: Anna Italiano) grew up into a dark-eyed, black-haired girl with a craving for stagecraft. "I always wanted

to get up in front of people and do something," she says. "When I was a little kid, I used to go up to the WPA workers in the street and ask if they'd like me to sing." After a session at the American Academy, After a session at the American Academy, I be a session at the American Academy, Kraft Theater), then put in a weary tour in Hollywood carting in second-rate films (New York Confidential, The Naked Street). Last August she went back to Manhattan to study acting with Drama den fame on Broadway.

Like a method player, Actress Bancroft, who has gone through marriage and a divorce, uses her entire life to help create the character of Gittel, admis "veryerhing would get good notices, and now that she has, we feel like proud parents." Anne shruge off her success: "I'm happy for us, for this family—Coe and Gittel part of the proud parents." The property of the proud parents."

## MILESTONES

Born. To Félix Gaillard, 38, Premier of France, and Dolorès Gaillard, 36: a girl, their second child, her fourth; in Paris. Name: Isabelle-Aimée. Weight: 8 lbs. 14 oz. (see FOREIGN NEWS).

Morried. Jayne Mansfield, 24, showoff blonde cinemactress (Kiss Them for Me); and protein-packed, Hungarian-born Miklos ("Mickey") Hargitay, 29, otherwise "Mr. Universe of 1956"; both for the second time; in Portugese Bend (south of Los Angeles), Calif.

Married, Edward G. Robinson, 64, Rumanian-born, onetime cigar-munching cinema tough guy (Little Cæsar), now cast as a middle-aged Romeo in Paddy Chayefsky's play Middle of the Night; and Jane Adler, 35, sometime New York dress designer now working backstage; both for the second time; in Arlington, Va.

Died. William Vincent Griffin, 72, longtime vice chairman of the board of directors of Time, Inc.; of a heart attack; in Manhattan. After Yale, where he took an LL.B. ('08) and a B.A. ('12), wise, devoted Bill Griffin started a business career without any sign of a silver spoon, became a trustee of the estate of James C. Brady and chairman of the board of the Brady Security & Realty Corp.; invested in Chrysler in the '20s, was soon a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Manhattan, Continental Oil Co. and more than a dozen other large industrial and financial corporations. Wartime ("dollar-a-year") special assistant to the administrator of the lend-lease program, later director of its British Empire branch, prominent Roman Catholic Layman Griffin was longtime (1947-57) president of the English-Speaking Union and co-chairman of the American Fund for

Westminster Abbey, was cited by the Vatican (Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great), once headed the Vale University Catholic center and chapel fund-raising committee. In 1947 President Truman awarded him the President's Certificate of Merit, and in 1953 Queen Elizabeth II made him honorary Knight Commander of the British Empire.

Died. Jesse Louis Lasky, 77, pioneer moviemaker who cranked out (in 1914) Hollywood's first feature-legith film (The Square Man) in a barn stdiol; of a heart attack; in Beverly Hills. After his first movie venture (with a brother-in-law, Glove Salesman Samuel Goldfish, now Goldwyn, and a young playwright named Cecil B. DeMille). Lasky joined forces (in 1916) with Adolph Zukor to form the Famous Players-Lasky Corp., which evolved into Paramount Pictures.

Died. General José Miaja, 79, "Savior of Madrid" and hero of Spanish Republican resistance during the disastrous (about 1,000,000 killed out of a 23 million population) 1936-39 rebellion led by Francisco Franco; of a heart attack; in Mexico City.

Died, Matthew Mansfield Neely, 83, 100 ngime (almost 25 years) Democratic Senator from West Virginia, onetime Representative and governor whose acid-tongued criticism and flowery eulogies became congressional Jegends; of cancer, after long illiness; in Bethesda, Md. A freey New Dealey, Neely served (since 1949) as chairman of the Senate's District of Columbia Committee (Washington's "unodificial mayor"). Republican Governor ment of a successor to Neely's Senate seat will reduce the Senate's Democratic majority from 5-04 to 49-047.



Why geographers are interested in "gals"

The earth is not perfectly round, as any school child knows. It is not even a simple flattened sphere, as we often think of it . . . but a mass of bumps and hollows that have thrown geographers way off in their measurements.

To correct these errors, modern scientists have been busy recording the force of gravity at various points all over the world. Expressed in units of gravity called "gals" and "milligals" after Galileo, such measurements help determine how far a point is from the center of the earth... and hence enable us to compute and outline the earth's actual shape.

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# Looking for Something?









# The New Pictures

Witness for the Prosecution (Arthur Hornblow; United Artists). "He's like a drowning man clutching at a razor blade. A famed British barrister (Charles Laughton) is referring to his feckless client (Tyrone Power). Indicted for the murder of a wealthy widow, the fellow faces a trial in which all the evidence-a will too timely altered in his favor, a maid who places him in the house on the night of the murder-is disastrously against him. His only hope is the testimony of his wife (Marlene Dietrich). But on the witness stand the wife declares that in the first place she is not his wife, and in the second place his story is a lie.

At this point the legal tangle begins to look painfully like a hangman's knot. But presto! The tangle turns into a cat's cradle of evidence that whodunit expert Agatha Christie, author of the long-running play on which the picture is based, manipulates with the skill and deft craftsmanship of long experience. The last scene is, as the British say, a bastish say, a

Credits: to Director Billy Wilder, for his usual skilful job, and to Actor Charles Laughton, for an amusing piece of outrageous mugging. His John Bullge at the waistline is absurdly impressive, and his cranks and quiddities are sometimes elegantly sly Churchillustrations.

Pursuit of the Graf Spee (Powell and Pressburger; Ronk) is a good sea story, not very well told; but there are moments when it holds, like a sea shell, the sounding memory of the waves Britannia used to rule.

In 1939, just after World War II began, three cruisers of the Royal Navy (Ajax, Achilles, Exeter) sighted a dangerous Ger-



PETER FINCH AS GERMAN OFFICER Like the sounds in a sea shell.



DIETRICH & LAUGHTON IN "WITNESS"
Like a grip on a rozor blade.

man raider, the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, off the coast of Uruguay, and attacked. They had their nerve. The German was one of the most formidable ships afloat-a fact soon demonstrated. In little more than an hour the Exeter was wallowing out of action. But the other two cruisers, harrying the enemy like sharks at a whale, managed to hit where it hurt. The German commander (Peter Finch) withdrew into the River Plate, and docked at Montevideo. Prodded by the Allies, neutral Uruguay allowed the Graf Spee less than four days for repairs, and meanwhile the British spread rumors of a large (and largely nonexistent) fleet that had gathered to intercept the raider's escape, The Germans swallowed the bluff; Hitler himself approved the order to scuttle the Graf Spee. Britain had won the first significant sea fight of World War II.

The story is competently filmed in pretty Technicolor, and it is probably accurate from barnacles to binnacles, but it lingers too long over the details. The producers seem to have forgotten that in war pictures, as in true love, there is little to be said for long engagements.

Smiles of a Summer Night | As-Sownets Rond), On the subject of temptation, Martin Luther once said: "You can't prevent the birds flying over your head, but you can keep fifem from nesting Needish." With this for his text, Swedish. The second of the pastor a sermon on sensuality that the pastor of Wittenberg would scarcely have said ament to. But the Swedes, whose notions ament to the second of the second of time, were tickled pink whice Luther's So were a lot of European critics: at

\* No kin to Swedish Actress Ingrid Bergman



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BAL HARBOUR, MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

Cannes they gave it a grand prix as the best comedy of 1956. It may not be all that funny, but it is sexy enough in a simple, sweaty way.

The interlocking triangles include a prominent Swedish lawyer, his grown son, his young wife, his ex-mistress, the upstairs maid, a Swedish peer and his funloving wife. Essentially it is love's old sweet story of how the man chases the woman until she catches him. Everybody ends up at a house party where the moral climate is established by the hostess, who declares that the only time a person needs morals is when he is playing solitaire.

Shot straight, the story would make nothing better than a smoker film. But Director Bergman has played it all as a dainty piece of what might be called De Maupassementerie. His settings are in exquisitely bad fin de siècle style; his landscapes redound with swans and willows. In the soft, romantic focus of his camera, outline fails, objects become memories. events transpire in a precarious tense neither past nor present. But the screenplay -which Bergman himself wrote-is a hard mosaic of epigrams (I love people, cries a naughty old woman, "I could have them stuffed-and set up in rows, just to look at"). And he often shows a wicked sense of just when to stop a joke, of the eloquent thing not to say.

Plainly, Director Bergman intended to produce the best French picture ever made in Sweden. But in this at least he failed. A Frenchman would surely have reminded himself, as the racy lines came popping into his mind, that the best way to spoil sex is to talk too much about it.

#### CURRENT & CHOICE

The Enemy Below. A thriller of a duel between a DE and a U-boat, well played by Robert Mitchum and Curt Jürgens, sharply directed by Dick Powell (TIME, Jan. 13)

The Bridge on the River Kwai, Director David Lean's magnificently ironic, savage adventure story, developed into a tragic exploration of the unmeaning of life; with Alec Guinness, William Holden (TIME, Dec. 23).

Ordet. A religious allegory, swathed in a peaceful northland light, by Denmark's Carl (Day of Wrath) Dreyer (TIME,

Paths of Glory. A passion out of fashion, antimilitarism, is vented by a gifted new director, 29-year-old Stanley Kubrick (TIME, Dec. 9)

Don't Go Near the Water. A daffy piece of South Pacifiction, based on William Brinkley's novel about some officers and men engaged in the Navy's public relations-and their own private affairs (TIME, Nov. 25).

Gervaise, Emile Zola's L'Assommoir, a vast cry at man's fate, diminished by French taste into a touching story of a woman's ruin; with Maria Schell (TIME, Nov. 18).

Pal Joey. A mildly anemic version of the full-blooded Broadway musical-with Frank Sinatra supplying a strong jolt of the glamour vitamin (TIME, Oct. 28).

# "I didn't have time for self-improvement ...until time began to run out"



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### BOOKS

### New American Tragedy

HOME FROM THE HILL (312 pp.)— William Humphrey—Knopf (\$3.95).

Sooner or later the genuine novelist discovers that his bread and butter depends on the quiet desperations that lie imbedded in the lives of most men and women. How he handles them is one measure of his worth. Texas-born William Humphrey, 33, has learned his lesson early. Alongside a fine book of short stories (The Last Husband and Other Stories), he can now place a first novel that shows how extraordinary the ordinary can be, Home from the Hill tells a story that will be largely familiar to every small-towner. What takes it well beyond village gossip and to a fairly high fictional level is Author Humphrey's knack for turning the feelings and motives of his characters this way and that, until each has taken an unshakable hold on the reader's interest.

Wade Hunnicutt is the big man and big landowner of his county in Texas. He rates first not merely by virtue of wealth, but because he is the best hunter, the most responsible citizen, the man whose word commands immediate respect. Yet, at the same time, everyone suspects the truth about Wade and Hannah Hunnicutt's marriage—that he has slept with just about every other woman in the county. He has a preference for married women, and altogether too many youngsters in the town are dead ringers for Wade Hunnicutt, All this his wife Hannah knows, as well as the whittlers down on the square. Now she lives for two things: to raise her son Theron nobly, while deepening his love for her, and to nourish the son's respect for his errant father as a matter of pride and principle.



NAPOLEON III Truce in the boudoir.



NOVELIST HUMPHREY Tragedy in the familiar.

Young Hunnicutt learns about his father's extramarital reputation the hard way when the girl he loves is kept away from him by her prudish father. Gradually Theron learns or senses nearly everything that has poisoned the lives of his parents, and Home from the Hill becomes a sad record of innocent youth brutally awakened to the fears, hatreds and frustrations of adult life. Novelist Humphrey is honest: the seeds of tragedy having been sown early, the crop is tragic throughout, The Hunnicutt story ends in disaster and

Home from the Hill is notable for its firm evocation of small-town attitudes. Like Faulkner, Humphrey knows that customs, especially Southern customs, are as important as life itself, and that to flout them can mean inviting death. Unlike Faulkner, he can unrayel fabrics of suspicion, deceit, envy, love and hatred without getting the strands into a seemingly unmanageable snarl. His fine hunting scenes create a nostalgia for a vanishing side of U.S. life, and the crash of Theron Hunnicutt's ideals marks the passing of a Southern code of conduct. A book that a bit too plainly shows the sweat of honest labor, Home from the Hill is still a first novel that begins where most "promising" ones leave off.

# The Girl with the Moneybags MISS HOWARD AND THE EMPEROR (224 pp.)—Simone André Maurois—Knopf (\$5).

Into Lady Blessington's London salon one evening in 1846 marched "a little man, four and a half feet high . . . with huge moustaches and pigs' eyes." He was Prince Louis Napoleon, nephew of the great Bonaparte, pretender to the French throne and newly escaped from the French fortress of Ham, where he had been dumped by King Louis Philippe for trying to nab the throne. Exiled Louis was in search of a treasure chest from which to subsidize a fresh coup. One of Lady Blessington's guests, a beautiful "tenth rate" Shakespearean actress known as Miss Howard, had just the chest Louis was

The destined pair exchanged confidences. Blushing Miss Howard confessed that her life was not free from stain: an evil man had taken advantage of her sweet naturewith the result that, though only 23, she had one illegitimate son in the fashionable London district of St. John's Wood and at least £1,000,000 in the kitty. His eyes sparkling, Prince Louis forgave Miss Howard. He himself, he confessed, was not without sin. While incarcerated at Ham. he had fathered two sons of the jailer's daughter-"the fruits of captivity," he murmured. Then he threw himself at Miss Howard's feet and knocked her off her bank balance.

Simone André Maurois, wife of the famed French biographer, tells the full. fabulous story of Miss Howard and Louis Napoleon for the first time. It has not been told accurately before because Actress Howard, with understandable shyness, told lots of little fibs and falsified lots of little registers.

Emotional I O Us. To begin with-as Author Maurois has diligently discovered -Miss Howard was not, as she said, an "orphan" from Dover named Harriet Howard. She was Elizabeth Ann Haryett, daughter of a Brighton bootmaker, Seduced at 15 by a jockey named Jem, she became an excellent horsewoman and later an actress at London's Haymarket Theater. At 18 she became the mistress of a wealthy Guards officer, who poured a fortune into her purse. At 19 she bore him a son. When she took the infant to be baptized, she named her own father and mother as the parents, and when asked



ACTRESS HOWARD

TIME, JANUARY 27, 1958

Treasure in the chest.

the father's profession, replied with simple spontaneity: "Plumber." All this has made accurate biography difficult.

Louis Napoleon, himself an inveterate liar, was not told about all these girlish pranks, nor was he interested in them. For two idyllic years Miss Howard sheltered Louis in her London house, financed his exile's finaglings and plottings. When Louis Philippe was deposed and France became a republic again, Miss Howard followed her lover to Paris, backed his successful campaign to make himself President. In 1852, after "throwing everything she possessed into the fray," she heard her Louis proclaimed Emperor.

The new monarch, notes Author Maurois, "owed her five million gold francs" (about three million modern dollars). In her desk, "tied with the thin silk ribbon known as a 'favour,' " Miss Howard cherished the dear evidence-a huge collection of signed receipts, along with impassioned love letters, proposals for "tightening such dear links" (marriage?), promises to "raise her to the position she deserved"

(empress?), In the Field, Miss Howard waited pa tiently for fulfillment of the imperial promises. Instead, one day the Emperor begged his "dear and faithful Harriet" to undertake a special embassy to England. Trustful Miss Howard got as far as Le Havre where, stormbound overnight, she opened a newspaper and read an official announcement of Louis' betrothal to Spain's Eugénie de Montijo, Countess of Teba and sister-in-law of the Duke of Alba, Bounding furiously back to Paris, poor Miss Howard got a second blow. All the locks in her boudoir had been smashed, the contents of her wardrobe thrown on the floor, her desk's secret drawer torn out. The secret police had done such a thorough job that she "no longer possessed a single letter from the Emperor Napoleon III.'

He came in person to bargain with her, He promised to repay all the money and drew up the draft of a document creating her Comtesse de Beauregard-she had bought the huge château and park near Paris bearing that name, "The duel over," says Author Maurois, "there was a reconciliation upon the field."

Good Name at Last, Empress Eugénie so detested sex ("disgusting," she said) that the Emperor reportedly continued for some time to find reconciliation upon the broad fields of Beauregard. But as time passed, the "countess" (her title was never confirmed) devoted more and more of her life to good works, flowers and tapestry. For convenience' sake she married an Englishman named Trelawny, thus acquiring at last a good name, but still, out of old habit, using phony ones. She died in 1865-and her tombstone carries incorrect dates.

What sort of woman was Miss Howard? "Intriguer," "courtesan," "creature,"
"English chain," are some of the unkind names she has been called, Gallant, Gallic Mme. Maurois will have none of these. At the end of a biography that lacks her husband's professional brilliance but is

highly competent in its own right, Author Maurois tenderly quotes the description of Miss Howard given to an interviewer by an aged servant of Beauregard: "I shall never forget Milady descending the stairs in the Château on the tick of seven in a great crinoline and wearing all her pearls. Ah, Monsieur, how beautiful she was! I promise you that she was a most respectable person and fairy-godmother."

### Small Grand Guignol

A Touch of the Sun (250 pp.)-William Sansom-Reynal (\$3.50).

The English are an incurably romantic race, one of whose romantic illusions is that they are a commonsensical people. English Author William Sansom-one of the best short-story writers now at workis commonsensical enough to know this. His characters may be environed by a wilderness of asphalt, or by a sea of powder-blue wall-to-wall carpet, or by the



AUTHOR SANSOM At home in haunted houses,

price-tagged jungle of a department store; yet each embarks on a voyage of the spirit, with misery as the home port.

In A Touch of the Sun, his title story, Sansom gives evidence that he is trying to escape the thrall of La Belle Dame Sans Merci-the enchantress who from Keats backwards and forwards has been the patroness of all true romantics. The unattainable, visionary woman dominated Sansom's novel The Loving Eye (Time, April 15), and now she crops up again like a bad guinea. The story is a little shocker of how "this man Greville, traveller, Englishman, thirtyish, a sort of student on remittance, sitting now cooling off in his little Spanish police-cell, tried again to piece together in his hot red mind what in all strange hell had happened," He is tantalized by a fleeting vision of beautya girl he thinks he once loved. But as pieces of the mad mosaic drop into place. it becomes clear that he is not facing a beautiful girl but a harridan with bluerinsed hair and "grey old teeth that licked at him with such a smile of knowledge. In the end, the knowledge comes to him that his fate is at the mercy of a vengeful crone he has jilted.

Author Sansom has learned the lesson of V. S. Pritchett that the proper study of British fiction is class. One of the best stories in this collection is set in Venice and is strongly reminiscent of theVenetian episode in Lady Chatterley's Lover. Like D. H. Lawrence. Sansom plays his defunctive music undersea on the G string of sex, but class composes the melody. In this case, a gondolier rashly falls in love with a beautiful English girl whose snobbery is so intense that it simply does not occur to her that a mere gondolier could aspire to be her lover. When the uninformed Venetian finally begins to understand, he swills wine, falls off a quay and is drowned, but not before the reader wishes that he had taken his painted oar to the girl in Liberty silks.

In story after story, Sansom demonstrates his special ability for staging Grand Guignol within the puppet-sized theater of the short story. He can write about the rivalry of two barbers, in Impatience, without giving the reader the feeling that he has just dropped in for a quick shave; the scene in which the barbers take to each other with straight razors evokes the violence of the London slums in a specially horrible way. And On Stony Ground introduces a wistful clerk who has only two window boxes, but each day he buys a packet of seeds; his predicament is comic but only on the surface. Sansom is a real bloodletter. Suicide, madness and irreparable loss are the themes of other stories, and in each case the atmosphere is created with the soft, ghostly touch of a man who could feel at home in a haunted house.

Mixed Fiction MY FACE FOR THE WORLD TO SEE. by Alfred Hayes (183 pp.; Harper; \$3), is the latest book by the author who, a decade ago, wrote The Girl on the Via Flaminia, an effective novel about the blighted romance of a frail-gunning G.I. and a beautiful Italian girl who is bothered about being bought. Now Scriptwriter Hayes (The Rainmaker, Island in the Sun) has restaged his old no-soap opera. This time the shattered city is Hollywood. The Girl on Wilshire Boulevard is a blank-souled beauty with a neurotic yearning for stardom. The sentimental, insensitive G.I. is a few years older and wryer-a screenwriter on leave from his wife. The prose still has an unwashed smell, but it has been sponged off here and there with the English lavender of Henry James. The details are still gutsy. In the earlier book, a lonesome U.S. soldier tries to make a pet of an owl, thoughtfully breaks its legs so that it will not escape; in the Hollywood retelling, the girl screams and vomits uncontrollably

at the inevitable Mexican bullfight, The celluloid rubble of Novelist Hayes's Hollywood ("to see or be seen . . . to eat

# Love Letters to Rambler



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Alaska, Pan-American Highway to Mexico and Central America, Florida Keys, Canada, virtually all of North America. He writes:

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or be eaten") seems unreal. And his people, though carefully and competently labeled, are also carefully unexplored, as if he were afraid that the characters, if given life, would twist out of control. But Hayes is tellingly accurate about the emotions of bored bed partners who do not even like each other, and sometimes eloquent about the vacant longings of pretty, light-dazzled girls: "If they expected her to resist, or any of the girls like her, then it would have been wiser in the first place to have concealed all of it: wall around the big estates, and abolish from the newspapers those brides in the expensive veils, and keep the cameramen away from the yacht races." There is about Hayes's central character an air of minor damnation, the more poignant because it is insignificant. When struck by thought, she rings dreadfully hollowand in her hollowness, she sometimes rings true.

THE MAN ON THE ROCK, by Francis King (248 pp.; Pantheon; \$3.50), is based on the fact that the human comedy is seldom humane, British Novelist Francis King, 34, pitches his inhumane comedy on the rise and fall of a young Greek spiv of the postwar dead-beat generation. The book's larger theme is the old motif of American innocence v. European corruption. Reflected in the golden eye of a Mediterranean setting, what is sordid and depraved becomes corrosively hilarious. Spiro Polymerides is a sun-baked peasant Apollo. He is taken up by an arty, effeminate, high-minded official of a U.S. relief mission in Athens. To fiftyish Irvine Stroh. Spiro is a kind of male Liza Doolittle. whom he goes about refashioning in his own cultural image. Actually, Irvine is an emotional neuter except for the heartsickness he feels when Greek mulcts Greek. Spiro, who as an adolescent saw Communists murder his father and mother, regards Irvine's sentimentality about Greece as fatuous. In Spiro's world one cheats to live, and underdog eats underdog,

Eventually Spiro is infected with the virus of sophistication, lands in the arms of Helen Bristow, a lonely, pliable American matron of about 4,8 who likes to play with Greek fire. Unfortunately for her, Spiro soon develops a rage to leave—for a pastry-plump Hellenic miss whose shipping magnate adoly happens to be loaded with sugar. When Helen commits suicide, Spiro suffers a had quarter-hour's resonance of the common of the suffers after our part of the common of the suffers after our part of the common of the suffers after our part of the common of the suffers after our part of the suffers our par

By novel's end, this social Spirochete has destroyed or degraded each life with which he has come in contact. Spiro may be a human parasite, but at least he is true to his instinctual self. The Irvines and Helen Bristoss are spiritual nomads, Author King implies, with no selves to be true to. They sleepyale through realible true to. They sleepyale through realities and the self-spiritual properties of the good illusions, until (paraphrasing Eliot) human voices wake them and they drown.

# MISCELLANY

Rock 'n' Vote. In Charlotte, N.C., four candidates in the Central High School election, disdaining the conventional office titles—president, vice president, secretary, treasurer—announced that they were running for "big boss, little boss, pen pusher and moneybags."

Space Slip, In London, Frank Barrow, explaining why he could not appear in court on a parking summons, wrote the judge: "I have volunteered this week for space travel in satellite or rocket, so I cannot foresee whether I shall be available to be present in court."

Still Life. In Fall River, Mass., Manuel V. Oliveira Jr., 44, who lost the city's garbage-disposal contract last October, was arrested by federal agents for operating an illegal distillery, admitted he spent \$5,500 converting his garbage-cooking plant into a still.

Double Time. In Seattle, Mrs. Dorys Alkire was fined \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) for a parking violation, despite her argument that she had not broken the law by parking her small sports car in a space partly occupied by another sports car because the owner of the first auto had already put the necessary nickel in the meter.

Bench Worront. In Tallahassee, Fla., Circuit Court Judge Vassar B. Carlton, whose plea for a divorce from a "nagging and badgering wife" was rejected by a fellow justice, declared in an appeal to the State Supreme Court that "a judge has a right to a divorce as much as anybody else."

Teacher's Pet. In Depew, N.Y., Teacher James McGuire, 37, was suspended by the board of education for insubordination after he submitted a schedule of his classes and wrote at the bottom: "Total hours per week—average 60; overtime pay—none; time off for overtime work—none; salary—poor; gratitude— none; feelings—disgusted."

Anyone's Guest. In Wenatchee, Wash, Mrs. Shelly Thrift sued Grocery Owner Roy. Duvaul for \$2,500 damages after having been pecked on the leg by a rooster which she claimed the grocer abstraction of the claimed the grocer harbored "knowing it to be of a victous and mischievous disposition," heard Duvaul insist that the bird was not his, it just "showed up at the store and hung around."

Subtract One. In Los Angeles, Rosetta L. Randall, Jo, won a divorce from her husband Donald, 31, after testifying that he placed their marriage on a point system: "When I did anything right he'd give me points and when I did anything wrong he would take points away. I never knew the results. I had so many points taken away I guess I didn't have much of a score."





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